

SCHOOL HEAD ASKED  
TO MAKE SURVEY OF  
N. Y. MERIT SYSTEM

Open Letter to State Commissioner Urges Official Study of "Tammanyization"

Protests Voiced Against Using Board of Examiner Jobs as Political Spoils

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Efforts to undermine the merit system in the administration of New York's public schools are described in an open letter, made public last night, to Dr. Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education, who is asked to make an official survey of the administering of New York City schools with "particular reference to recognition of merit in making appointments, and to the general conduct of the public authorities in matters affecting the morale and efficiency of the professional staff."

The letter—signed by officers of the City Club of New York, Women's City Club, Civil Service Reform Association, Federation for Child Study, Public Education Association, Women's Department of the National Civic Federation, League of Women Voters, and by 80 prominent citizens, including a number of labor leaders—begins with a general description of the overhead organization of the schools and proceeds with a bill of particulars showing the extent to which demoralizing influences are at work.

**Hyman Administration Arraigned**

Dr. Graves is requested to make an immediate investigation of the situation and if necessary, obtain an "appropriation from the Legislature for the purpose." The letter arraigns the Hyman school administration and is especially stinging at the Mayor, who recently has come out openly for "dismissing" the Board of Examiners which serves the school as a civil service commission and as a bulwark against the spoils system.

The "series of acts" complained of are set forth in detail, the results, according to the letter, seeming to indicate:

Attempts to make membership in the Board of Examiners one of the spoils of office and to circumscribe its powers and hamper it in the proper discharge of its functions.

Attempts to acquire control of a majority of the Board superintendents by filling positions there only on grounds other than those of conspicuous fitness.

Attempts to fill other important positions also without apparent regard to strictly professional considerations.

Attempts to supersede the superintendent of schools in the discharge of his professional duties.

**Filling Four Vacancies**

The specific acts complained of include the alleged attempt of the Board of Education in the autumn of 1920 to fill four vacancies in the Board of Examiners without recourse to an eligible list prepared by the Civil Service Commission. This action was halted by an adverse opinion of the Corporation Counsel, and the defeat of a bill in the Legislature that would have taken the position out of the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission.

Then followed, the letter points out, the effort to pass the so-called "spoils bill" at last year's session of the Legislature. This was the bill sponsored by Edward Mandel, associate

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Move to Make Public  
Rejected Peace Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Women's Peace Union has invited unsuccessful contestants for the Nobel Peace Prize to send copies of their plan to 244 Lexington Avenue, this city, with a view to making them public. Miss Edith Raden, secretary, said that plans would be received up to Feb. 15. A committee with differing points of view will read the plans and select three which seem the most valuable. Access to all plans received will be given to the press, place the subject is to give wide circulation to all ideas which the Nobel prize has drawn from the public.

The Women's Peace Union, whose motto is "No more war," is working for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which is aimed to deprive Congress of the authority to prepare for, declare or carry on war.

UTILITIES BOARD  
CHANGE FAVORED

Senator Cox Says Rates Award Proves Necessity for Complete Reorganization

"Reorganization, complete reorganization of the Department of Public Utilities, I believe to be proved necessary by the recent award of a 20 per cent raise in the price of commutation tickets to the Massachusetts railroads," said Edward J. Cox, state Senator, of East Boston, a Republican, who has insisted that he thinks for himself and is not controlled by party lines or dictation at certain times.

"The people are to be considered in this matter just as much as the railroads," said Senator Cox today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Such a reorganization should be the subject of study rather than the issue on the raise of rates which has been closed for the time being by the award of the department in favor of the railroads and against their own paymasters, the people."

He continued:

It should be stated as concisely, unambiguously and clearly as it can be in terms of law, which all men can understand, that the Department of Public Utilities is not a judicial tribunal, when it comes to questions between the people and certain public service corporations.

I think that the plan to have the legislative committee on railroads review the award which was handed down last Friday rather superfluous. It will find that it can do nothing and that it must take largely the same evidence which the department commissioners have heard. The trained rate-makers of the New Haven, the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany before them, as well as the shrewd corporation lawyers of these roads. The people had next to nothing.

The railroads had months in which to prepare their case, for they knew they were going to bring their petitions for higher commutation fares, and their lawyers cleverly framed a very plausible case. The people, as usual, were not organized and had no skilled lawyers to bring their case before the rate-makers.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

DEFENSE LEAGUE  
DECRIES CRUELTY  
TO FILM ANIMALS

Will Hays Urged to Ban Further Maltreatment of 'Dumb Actors' in Motion Pictures

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 16.—A permanent ban upon cruelty to animals in the making of motion pictures as well as all suggested cruelty upon the screen is expected to result from a conference between Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., and representatives of the American Animal Defense League, which will take place here within a few days.

Announcement of this conference was made at the first annual meeting of the league, which took place in Los Angeles yesterday and at which progress of the organization since its formation five months ago was reviewed. Since its formation the league has devoted the greater part of its energy toward relieving the sufferings of animals in the motion picture industry and data concerning actual instances of cruelty gathered by league investigators will be laid before Mr. Hays, it was stated.

**Nation-Wide Fight**

The following humane organizations, it was announced, have sent telegrams to Mr. Hays urging him to confer with the league and pronounce a ban upon cruelty: The American Humane Association, the Colorado State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, the Massachusetts Humane Education Society, which includes the Jack London Club, with a national membership of 300,000, the Pennsylvania Humane Education Association, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Pennsylvania, the Latham Humane Foundation of Berkeley, Calif., the Federation of Women's Clubs of Kansas, the Kansas City Star. Besides these Mr. Hays has received numerous letters from prominent individuals the country over.

It is not only for the welfare of the animals but those who attend motion pictures generally that we shall ask Mr. Hays to see that cruelty is eliminated from the silver screen," Mrs. Rosemonde Rab Wright, vice-president of the league, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

DRY'S PLEDGE OF LOYALTY  
GIVEN PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

1300 Participate in White House Demonstration—Leaders Call for Greater Co-operation of All Forces

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—With a pledge of loyalty delivered to President Coolidge as the representative of the United States Government, and resolutions calling for the co-operation of religious and educational organizations in a campaign for dry legislation, the annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League closed here today.

The presentation of the pledge of loyalty was made by 1300 delegates, who marched from the First Congregational Church to the White House, singing "Onward Christian Soldiers." The resolutions which included the expected endorsement of the legislative recommendations by Wayne B. Wheeler last Saturday came this afternoon indicating that the league will pursue a more aggressive educational program to make reverence for law equal to enforcement of law, to place responsibility for enforcement upon citizens and churches as well as upon enforcement officials, national, state and local, to carry political conventions and candidates, and to swing a dry program throughout the world.

**Canadian Case Depleted**

"There never was a more diabolic and insidious way of handling the liquor traffic than by Government control," Ben Spence, of Toronto, told the convention today. Mr. Spence declared that in Manitoba and Alberta, the two provinces to repeal prohibition laws, the safeguarding of the measures had been handed over to a social service organization with a dozen other measures to protect.

"Protection of prohibition can only be accomplished by one organization pledged to that and that alone," said Mr. Spence. "Provincial and state prohibition laws can only be saved by national laws. National prohibition laws can only be secured by international laws."

Regret that not all state executives have called conferences of enforcement officials was expressed by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota. "I am afraid that some of our governors have not the right kind of spiritual advisors or they would have called such conferences," said Mr. Sterling.

**Mr. Hayward's View**

No political convention can be stamped by a man bearing a brass saloon rail as a substitute for the split rail which Abraham Lincoln carried into the Republican convention of 1860 as a symbol of honesty and industry. Col. William Hayward, United States Attorney for the southern district of New York, said at last evening's mass meeting. "The

PROSPECT BRIGHTENS IN GREECE  
AS CABINET BEGINS NEW DUTIES

Stabilization of Government Offers Hellenes Opportunity to Resume Their Place in the Balkans

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 16.—Recognition of the new Greek Government by Great Britain, while rendered more spontaneous by Eleutherios Venizelos' acceptance of the Premiership, has followed naturally upon the formation of a regular Ministry, dependent upon a popularly elected Assembly.

For divers reasons the breach of diplomatic relations which followed on the execution of Constantine in November, 1922, is deeply regretted in London, but in reply to criticisms of Lord Curzon's drastic decision it was argued firstly that some attempts to save Demetrios Gounaris and his companions from an act of political vengeance was necessary; secondly, that Great Britain's protest having been ignored, Britain was presented with no alternative to an interruption in its relations with the revolutionary government.

Mr. Venizelos' action in seconding his return to Greece by assumption of the office of Premier represents an act of the highest patriotism. It is impossible to exaggerate the difficulties and dangers of his task. He risks not only a failure which would diminish the prestige he presently enjoys, but in a country where political differences often degenerate into a personal vendetta, where in point of fact he is held responsible for the tragedy of November, 1922, by friends of the exiled ministers, it is impossible to ignore the possibility of attacks on his life. One must necessarily admire a man who, recognizing all this, never-

theless, is prepared to submit his statesmanship to the supreme test.

In some respects history strangely is repeating itself. Today as on his arrival from Crete in 1909, Mr. Venizelos holds in his hands the fate of a monarchy which he has every personal reason to hate and despise. Fifteen years ago, instead of driving the Glucksburgs from Greece, he became the minister of their dynasty.

Today again, he stands between them and the Republican extremists. Almost his first act has been to regularize the King's absence by granting him a legal leave of absence. And while not, as formerly, opposed to a republican régime as such he has effectively checked any attempt to establish it by a coup or rush plebiscite.

The referendum has been delayed until passions have calmed down, and then, by the creation of machinery insuring a free and secret ballot, he will take the ordered opinion of the entire country.

The new régime in Greece, therefore, has made an excellent start. The Hellenes are provided with a very desirable opportunity of thinking things over and since beneath their mercurial temperament lies a sound stratum of common sense and political ability, the stabilization of their government, under a leader whose pre-eminence at least is admitted by all parties, coupled with the restoration of normal relations with Great Britain and other powers, offers them a golden opportunity to resume their proper place among the nations of southeastern Europe.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

**LIBERALS BEHIND LABOR IN BRITAIN**

Mr. Lloyd George Delivers Strong Attack in Parliament on Conservative Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 16.—History was made yesterday in the House of Commons. In the afternoon Ramsay MacDonald without difficulty obtained assent at a Labor Party meeting to table an amendment to the address in the form of a non-committal vote of censure of the present Government for which he has assurance of full Liberal support. The amendment Labor leaders which greeted his subsequent entry into the crowded chamber where the debate took place in the evening were a prelude to the tense, eager proceedings in which defeat was recognized by the Conservatives as inevitable and a mandate for the setting up of a Labor Government in their place was definitely given by the two parties which now between them command a majority in the House. The gravity of the issues involved overshadowed the debate which, despite the hard blows given and received, was characterized by marked restraint upon both sides.

Mr. MacDonald's speech was the main feature of the debate. His indictment of the Conservatives concerned chiefly their conduct of foreign affairs. Days and weeks had passed, he declared, and Great Britain still stands with no definite, decisive, effective policy. It was time for a change, for men whose minds to apply themselves to "starting policies and creating machinery," to rescue Central Europe from "absolutely deplorable" conditions. It was curious, he added, that the result of the elections and the prospect of a change in Government had "done more to bring the influence of Britain into the minds of dominating continental statesmen than 12 months of the present Government."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

MR. FALL, IN OIL INVESTIGATION,  
MISLED SENATE, SAYS MR. WALSH

Former Secretary's Statements Regarding \$100,000 McLean Loan Said to Be Unsubstantiated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Albert B. Fall, formerly Secretary of the Interior, was charged today by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, with having misled the Senate Public Lands Committee when it was inquiring into the Teapot Dome investigation, into the source from which he obtained funds for the enlargement and restocking of his New Mexico ranch.

The charge was made by the Montana Senator upon his return to Washington from Florida, where he examined Edward B. McLean, the Washington newspaper publisher, with regard to the \$100,000 loan which Mr. Fall said he had obtained from him for the ranch improvements.

Mr. Walsh indicated, however, that he would not insist upon the further appearance of the former Interior Secretary before the committee to give additional explanation. He said he was content to let Mr. Fall determine for himself whether he would voluntarily appear.

"The records of the committee showed," said Mr. Walsh, "that Mr. Fall misled the committee when it was inquiring into the source from which he obtained funds for ranch improvements. In a statement presented to the committee on Dec. 27, Mr. Fall said he obtained \$100,000 from Mr. McLean when he was contemplating a purchase of ranch property in New Mexico, that he paid \$10,000 as a first payment, and gave instructions that the balance be deposited in El Paso, Texas, subject to check.

Mr. McLean testified at Palm Beach that he had given Mr. Fall the \$100,000 in the form of several checks, which later were returned to him uncashed. This testimony, Mr. Fall in a letter to Mr. Walsh, characterized as accurate.

Mr. Walsh asked that the committee meet tomorrow to receive his report of the investigation in Florida.

**TURKS REVERSE DRY DECISION**

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.—Prohibition in Constantinople will end on March 1, when the production and sale of alcoholic drinks will be made a state monopoly. A revenue of \$2,500,000 is expected from liquor control. This amount has already been included in the new budget.

**COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT \$25,000**

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Cotton Exchange membership of Jules Canard has been sold to E. W. McManis for \$25,000, an increase of \$1000 over the last previous sale and a new high record.

## To Go Before Experts

Dr. Schacht

Governor of German Reichsbank, Has Been Summoned to Paris to Give Evidence

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Grave difficulties are arising for the Poincaré Government. When it brings before the Chamber the unpopular proposals of taxation and economy which the desperate fall of the franc demands, there will be disappointment among the deputies who had hoped to avoid new taxation on the eve of a general election. But so great is the alarm felt at the heading plunge of the franc that the Government had no option but to do what it has neglected to do hitherto, namely, endeavor to balance the budget.

The present trouble is caused, perhaps, in some measure by speculation, though speculation is rather the consequence than the cause. But above all it is caused by a system having two budgets, one of which has for assets only hypothetical moneys to be obtained from Germany and is merely deceptive.

**Living Costs to Rise**

Now the Chamber, which wished to escape a financial discussion, is faced with new measures which the Government has decided in haste to deposit tomorrow. First all taxes, of whatever nature, will be increased by 20 per cent. As a large proportion of the tax is sometimes paid at two-thirds, are indirect—that is to say on commodities—it is the general mass of the people who will be affected, and no worse moment could have been chosen. Far better it would have been to increase the taxation a year ago. The living cost must inevitably rise.

Moreover the adjournment of all projects involving new charges means that officials who are extremely numerous, including teachers, railwaymen and police, will be disappointed in their expectations of a special bonus.

Other economies will largely affect the working classes. But the Government has no option. If drastic measures are not taken a panic will set in and the franc may slip away. Immediately the Government decision was known, however, the franc began to improve and it is hoped that when it is seen that the Government is in earnest the franc will be saved. The present intentions are to have the necessary bills voted without delay, submitting them as a test of Parliament's confidence in the Government.

**Propaganda for Boycott**

In addition the Government means to repress fiscal frauds, which are not uncommon. It is proposed to sell the match monopoly. It is explained that the rapid recovery of the franc is of vital importance, the present prices of goods in France being regulated on the basis of sterling at 70 to 75.

In a brief debate in the Chamber respecting the date of discussion, which the Finance Minister wishes tomorrow, there were scenes of some excitement. Nevertheless, the majority of the deputies in the lobbies declared that in the face of the menace of a financial disaster they would, no matter what the consequences to themselves, not hesitate to vote for the Government's proposals. There is a feeling that France must unite again, and the exhortations everywhere to everybody to behave as at the time of Verdun are not really far-fetched.

Propaganda for a boycott of the products of all countries with higher money than France is being continued. French consumers are asked not to purchase any foreign articles, if there are French articles of a similar kind. M. Poincaré, who made his earlier reputation as a financier, is urged himself to see this crisis through and not to leave it to Charles de Lasteyrie. The rumors of M. de Lasteyrie's impending resignation are denied and appear improbable. Although this is the most serious crisis that France has had since the war, it will be overcome if cool heads are kept.

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## World News in Brief

Washington—Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, has introduced a resolution to reduce freight rates on farm products and implements substantially to pre-war levels.

Indianapolis—The American Legion executive committee has voted to hold this year's convention in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 15 to 19.

New York—After his return home, Sir Auckland Geddes, retiring British Ambassador, will emphasize his opinion that America is playing an important role in the world in solving its own vast problems, he told the Pilgrims Society in his farewell address here.

Chicago—On a basis of total taxes to total income, each individual in this country was required to contribute 8 1/2 weeks' income in 1922 as against 3 1/2 weeks' income in 1913 for the support of all government activities in this country, J. F. Zoller of Schenectady, N. Y., told the Farmer-Manufacturer conference here.

Tokyo (AP)—The Foreign Minister, Baron Matsui, spoke in praise of Lieut. Col. Charles Burnett, retiring military attaché of the American embassy, at a dinner here, as a farewell to Colonel and Mrs. Burnett. The dinner also was made an occasion of welcome to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and her son, Capt. Kermit Roosevelt, who are touring the Orient.

Mitchell Field, N. Y.—A navy plane known as the Scout Douglas Wright-1, which will act as a convoy to the Shenandoah in the latter's flight to the North Pole has passed successful tests here. The ship weighs more than five tons and during the trial spin carried 750 gallons of gasoline.

Manila (AP)—Mandamus proceedings instituted by leaders of the Democratic Party in an effort to compel Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood and other officials to make public details of expenditures from the \$500,000 annual independence fund have been dismissed by the Insular Supreme Court.











## Golden Gate Park Superintendent Wins High Award in Horticulture

George Robert White Medal of Honor Is Given to John McLaren by Massachusetts Society

John McLaren, superintendent of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Calif., has been named as the winner of the George Robert White Medal of Honor of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. This is the highest horticultural award in the United States, and was voted to Mr. McLaren by the trustees because of his remarkable achievements in the development of horticulture on the Pacific coast.

The George Robert White Medal of Honor is made of fine gold, and costs about \$400. Its award is made possible by a \$10,000 fund established by the late Mr. White, one of Boston's greatest benefactors. Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum, and professor of arboriculture at Harvard University is the chairman of the committee which decides upon the recipient of the medal each year.

Mr. McLaren, who is called the Nestor of horticulture in California, probably has done more than any other one man for the development of gardens and gardening in the west. He became a national figure at the time of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It was John McLaren who performed much of the wizardry that caused the Marina to spring suddenly into beautiful gardens as a setting for this exposition.

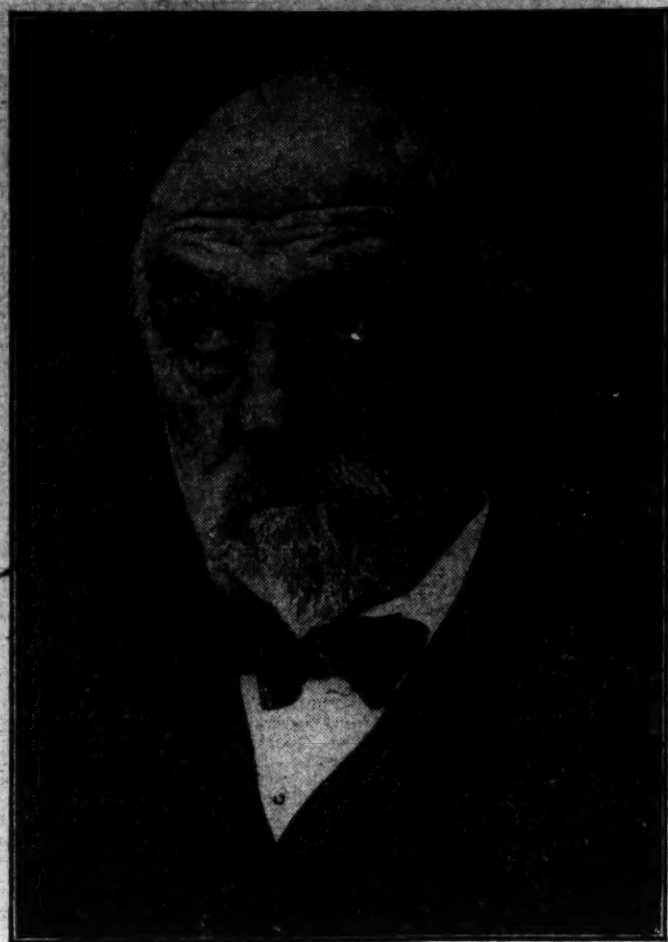
Mr. McLaren was known far and wide on the Pacific coast, however, long before the Panama-Pacific Exposition was projected. For years he has been regarded by San Franciscans as the father of Golden Gate Park, and the architect of its growing beauty. In 1887, when Mr. McLaren took charge of this park, it was little more than a waste of wind-blown sand dunes. It now ranks among the finest of the world's public gardens and

municipal playgrounds. The sand dunes have been converted into wide lawns and beautiful flower gardens. A chain of lakes has been made where few persons dreamed of their being even a possibility. Conservatories have been erected, concert pavilions established, and the flora of many lands planted along the walks and drives.

Mr. McLaren was born in Scotland, near Sterling, in 1846. Curiously enough, this is the year when the Bear flag was raised at Sonoma in California, with some thought of abandoning San Francisco as a settlement. Young McLaren served a long apprenticeship at the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens, after which he moved to California, settling first at San Mateo, where he planted the large eucalyptus and pine trees now growing along the highway, and pointed out with pride by the citizens. Later he went to San Francisco and entered upon his life work of developing its park system. Mr. McLaren has friends and correspondents in all parts of the country. For many years one of his brothers was a florist in Boston.

The George Robert White Medal of Honor has been awarded 15 times, the recipients in past years having been: Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum; Jackson T. Dawson of Boston, widely known as a planter and hybridizer; Victor Lemoine of Nancy, France; Michael H. Walsh, rose specialist of Woods Hole, Mass.; the park commissioner of Rochester, N. Y.; Sir Harry J. Veitch, of London, England; Ernest H. Wilson of Boston, traveler and plant discoverer; William Robinson of London, England; Niels Ebbesen Hansen of Brookings, S. D.; Dr. Walter van Fleet of Washington, D. C.; Vilmoren-Andrieux et Cie of Paris; George Forrest of England;

## Winner of High Award



John McLaren  
Superintendent of Golden Gate Park, in San Francisco

Mrs. Louise Yeomann King of Alma, Mich., and Albert C. Burrage of Boston, Mass.

## "TRUST" SAID TO RULE OVER MEDICAL BOARD

Before the legislative committee on Public Health, William J. Francis, State Senator from the Charlestown District, made the statement yesterday that the State Board of Registration in Medicine in Massachusetts is "dominated by the American Medical Association, a trust that does not function from this State." Senator Francis asked that the present law which allows appeals to be made from the State Board's decisions to the Supreme Court, be changed so that appeals may be taken to the public health council.

## JUDGE INCREASES LOWER COURT FINE

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Jan. 16 (Special)—Appeals in liquor cases, taken to defeat the ends of justice, are predicted to decrease in popularity. John J. Haney, a liquor dealer, was fined \$300 when he came before Justice Hahn in the Superior Court yesterday. In the District Court he was fined \$200. "You could have paid \$200 in the lower court, and it would not have cost you so much to have come up here," the Justice told the defendant. Justice Hahn recently stated from the bench that he would impose maximum penalties on all appeals. The Haney case was the first.

## STATE MOUNTAIN TRAILS ADVOCATED

Bill for Construction and Maintenance Has Hearing Before Legislative Committee

Representatives of not less than 25,000 citizens of Massachusetts who love the open air and mountain climbing spoke today at the State House before the legislative committee on Conservation in favor of the House bill of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Massachusetts for the construction and maintenance by the Commissioner of Conservation, William A. L. Bazely, of state trails, or paths, to connect the various public reservations, mountains and other places of beauty and historic interest in this State.

Before this bill was considered, William C. Adams, director of the division of fisheries and game, spoke in behalf of the bill of Representative Roland M. Keith for the establishment of Penikese island as a refuge and sanctuary for wild birds and small wild animals where they should be free from molestation.

Fred A. Tucker of the Appalachian Mountain Club, told of the great work which has been done and is being done by the State of Vermont in the establishment of the now famous Green Mountain Trail, and how it has advertised Vermont and brought to that State thousands of visitors yearly who had never been there before. Mr. Tucker said that he represented the 4000 odd members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, who were ardently in favor of the State's establishing mountain trails in the Berkshires, the Hoosac Mountains, and the Holyoke ranges.

He said that Massachusetts would be brought to the attention of the people of the country in this way in a manner no other inducement could accomplish and he felt that the bill in question would cost the State but little money and that the return would be out of all proportion to the outlay.

Miss Ruth H. Stevens of Newton Highlands, state director of the Girl Scouts of Massachusetts, said she spoke for 10,000 girls who would receive wonderful benefits from the use of such trails as the bill before the committee proposed. She said that there are but 30 camps now in the state where the girl scouts can be cared for on their hikes and that they are utterly insufficient for the purposes for which they are built.

Representative Albert H. Hull was another speaker for the proposition. He said that the State was spending thousands of dollars on enterprises which are not half so practically promising.

The Forest and Field, Boy Scouts of America, and the state branch, the

## Wanderer to Take a Trial Trip South

Schooner-Yacht to Start Round the World Next Summer

Moored alongside old T wharf, the auxiliary power two-masted schooner-yacht Wanderer is again prepared for a preliminary cruise to southern waters, for the balance of the winter, to be followed by a round-the-world cruise beginning next summer. The vessel's owner, R. W. Allen, a wealthy underwear manufacturer, of Chicago, is expected to arrive in Boston Thursday, when plans will be completed for an early departure of the Wanderer.

The vessel was launched only last May from the James shipyard at Essex, Mass., and has made several trial trips since being rigged out. A speed of 12 knots has been attained under canvas and the auxiliary engine develops a speed of about eight knots. Capt. William H. Nelson of Boothbay Harbor, Me., who has commanded four-masted schooners and steamers in the Emery service out of Boston, is skipper of the Wanderer, and the crew numbers 11 additional.

Official measurements of the Wanderer show the gross tonnage to be 163, net tonnage 91, length 123.2 feet, beam 26.8 feet and depth 12.3 feet. Identification signal letters awarded by the United States Government are M. P. D. H. Accommodations are provided for eight passengers. The craft is of the knockabout rig, with pole spar masts and is equipped electrically throughout. Deck houses are of teakwood, an unusual feature of modern vessel construction on account of the cost. The Wanderer bears the name Essex, where it was built, although the permanent documents issued by the Government are specified as originating at Chicago. The boat is equipped with a 140-horsepower Atlas engine for propulsion and a 60-horsepower Atlas Diesel engine for the electricity generator.

## ENGLISH ENGINEER ARRIVES

The Cunarder Ausonia arrived today from Liverpool and Queensdown with 70 cabin and 51 third-class passengers. Sir M. Abrahamsen, a distinguished British electrical engineer, was a passenger.

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## George Robert White Medal of Honor in Horticulture



Front and Back of Gold Medal, Awarded Annually by Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Which Becomes Permanent Property of Recipient Whose Name Is Inscribed in Space Indicated

## Clear Speech, Goal of Wellesley Girls

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 16 (Special)—The required course in reading and speaking which has been added to the work demanded of Wellesley students shows good results already, according to Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hunt, head of the department. Although this is the first year that the course has been in existence, and only half a year's work has been done, Mrs. Hunt believes that the course has proved its worth.

The reasons for adding another hour to the already full schedule of the Wellesley student were that so many received their diplomas without having learned to speak distinctly and pleasingly. This new course, which meets but once a week and requires a minimum of preparation, was introduced to meet this lack through offering frequent opportunities for platform work. Classes were limited to 15 in order to provide as much opportunity as possible for individual attention. The work of the first semester has been designed to give breath and tone support for speaking, and that of the second, to furnish the means for correct articulation and pronunciation.

The examination which every student will be required to pass at the end of the first semester will consist of two parts. The student will read for five minutes from the Bible, and will be judged on the efficiency of her performance. The second part will be an extemporaneous speech on some classic in literature supplemented by brief readings from the text in question. According to Mrs. Hunt, nothing short of pleasing voice, distinct utterance, and good carriage will be accepted in determination of the worth of the student's work in the course. The addition of the new course has not diminished the number of those who elect the regular courses in the department, she said.

## INCENTIVE TO SEEK KNOWLEDGE HELD CHILDREN'S NEED

Opening of doors into worlds which are closed to the average city child is the underlying purpose of the children's museum in Jamaica Plain, and the fact that it had 64,652 visitors during the year 1923, practically every one of them children, indicates that the enterprise has been fairly successful, says Mrs. Frederick T. Lord, the secretary.

Those who are carrying it on, of whom Charles J. Douglas is president and Mrs. Robert W. Sayles, treasurer, believe that it is not enough that a child should be filled with information. The real need of the child, they say, is to be trained to seek knowledge on his own initiative and thus to develop the keenness of his own faculties. The opportunity this museum offers to do that very thing is what attracts the hundreds of eager children, they believe.

The fact that the museum is housed by the Park Department of the City of Boston is all that has enabled it to keep its budget balanced, Mrs. Lord says. Rigid economy has limited the development, she declares. It is hoped that the museum may become a civic institution in which every citizen of Greater Boston is a partner as he is in one way or another, a beneficiary. A public appeal for funds now is being made to make it possible for the museum to keep pace with the normal demands of the children.

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## EXPEDITING JUSTICE IS OUTLINED IN ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT

Mr. Benton Would Compensate District Judges Called to Sit on Superior Bench, and Bar Time-Wasting Practices

Recommendations aiming at speedier administration of justice in Massachusetts criminal cases were among reforms urged by Jay R. Benton, State Attorney-General, in his annual report submitted to the Legislature today. The two principal proposals to achieve this end were compensation for district court judges called to sit in the Superior Court and the elimination of practices that result in long trials and gaps between conviction and punishment. The report, in part, follows:

There has been for some time a strong public demand for speedy criminal trials. Expeditions disposition of cases in the superior criminal court has been impossible in recent years because of the hundreds of appeals of criminal cases from the lower courts. Many of these appeals were without merit and were taken so that a congested docket in the superior court would result in delay and lead to possible negotiation to avoid trial. The Judicial Commission, in 1921, recommended the enactment of a permissive statute enabling the chief justice of the superior court to call to his aid justices of the district courts for the trial of jury cases, which would provide the necessary means of relieving congestion in the criminal docket without increasing the number of permanent judges.

This recommendation was submitted to the General Court in two annual reports by my immediate predecessor. The Legislature followed the recommendation last year and enacted a law which authorized the chief justice of the superior court to call justices of district courts, except in the Municipal Court of the City of Boston, to sit in the superior court at the trial or disposition, with or without a jury, of certain criminal cases.

It is strongly recommended as a matter purely of justice and fair dealing that the judges who are called to render this service should receive compensation commensurate with the dignity and importance of the work they perform when called to the superior court.

In certain complicated and intri-

cate criminal cases there has been unnecessary prolongation of the time between conviction and punishment. In some cases this delay has been of such an extent as seriously to impair, if not to destroy, the wholesome influence of conviction and sentence. Such delays tend to decrease the general respect of the community for law. Unreasonable delay is also unfair to defendants. They are entitled to relief from mental strain and anxiety that accompanies a prolonged and unreasonable uncertainty in the legal determination of their guilt or innocence.

Today it is not unusual for lawyers for defendants in cases of importance to accumulate, in the course of a long trial, hundreds of exceptions. In the so-called Fish Case, the number of exceptions ran into an extraordinary total. An important cause of delay between conviction and punishment is the sparing that is involved in the process of reducing exceptions to "narrative form."

The district attorneys suggest that in certain cases the present practice of presenting points of law for review is open to improvement, and that in such cases the entire record and testimony might properly be certified to the Supreme Court. It is, therefore, recommended that legislation be enacted making it possible for such certification in all cases involving homicide and all other serious and important cases where, in the exercise of a sound discretion, the presiding justice is of the opinion that there should be such a certification.

The report recommends consideration by the Legislature of the advisability of broadening the authority of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, so that the commission may inquire into all matters relating to the production, transportation, distribution and sale of gasoline and refined petroleum products, and into all facts and circumstances relating to the cost of production, wholesale and retail prices, and the methods pursued in the conduct of the business of any persons, firms or corporations engaged in the production, transportation or sale of gasoline and refined petroleum products.

## BUILDERS HEAR MAYOR CURLEY

Urges Shorter Labor Hours as Solution to "Unemployment"

Seasonable unemployment in certain large industries can be done away with by shortening the hours of labor, thus spreading the work over a longer period, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston told the Boston Building Congress at its annual meeting.

"When the work is equitably distributed over a given period of time," said the Mayor, "as should be provided for by national law, a mill or other industrial establishment does not have to close down or operate on a three-day-a-week schedule." He continued:

"One of the foremost causes of dissatisfaction among workers in certain sections of America is to find a beautifully appointed manufacturing plant and then to return to homes that are poor and shabby furnished. In many cases this condition prevails in localities where land can be bought cheaply. It would be a good plan, I think, for some of the big industries to buy up a strip of land along the oceanfront in South Boston on which to build homes for employees. These concerns, by buying on a large scale, could lower costs so that the dwellings could be erected at about 60 per cent of the cost to the individual."

William F. Williams, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works; W. W. Merrill, and William Stanley Parker, re-elected president of the builders' congress, also spoke. Mr. Parker, in his address, warned against speculative building operations.

## WORK ON HAVERHILL BRIDGE PROGRESSES

HAVERHILL, MASS., Jan. 16 (Special)—Work on the new Haverhill bridge across the Merrimack river is progressing on both the Haverhill and Bradford sides of the river. Already a large amount of concrete foundation work has been laid. Under the contract the bridge must be completed in 1925. The special commission in charge of constructing the bridge has notified the municipal council that action in acquiring the land and building at the corner of Bridge and Water streets, a portion of the estate being needed to widen the approach so that it will conform to the width of the bridge, must be taken at once in order that the contractor can make his plans accordingly.

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## ALL SHOULD WRITE DECLARES IAN HAY

Says There Is "the Makings of a Book" in Everyone

"Write! All should write. What the world needs today is a more articulate citizenry," said Maj. Ian Hay, Belth last night at Symphony Hall, speaking on the subject, "My literary adventure." So sure was the successful British author of "The First Hundred Thousand," "Carrying On," "Happy-Go-Lucky," etc., that everyone has "the makings of a book" in him, that he addressed his audience as "fellow authors," and proceeded to outline the qualifications, joys and tribulations of the writer.

Major Hay declared that everyone either has a book or has started one. He added, however, that he still had his first one, carefully hidden away. Anticipating obvious questions, he thus explained (1) why he had not published it, and (2) why, since the hiding place was large enough, he had not consigned some of his later works there, as well.

The speaker, after praising the work of O. Henry and Rudyard Kipling, as evidences of the advantages of journalistic training for authorship, pointed out the four indispensable qualifications of a "readable" writer. They were: (1) creative power; (2) characterization; (3) technical ability, and (4) self-criticism. He added that sincerity should be the sine qua non.

## CARNIVAL TO MARK SKI-JUMP OPENING

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 16 (Special)—An informal public carnival will celebrate the erection of a long-desired toboggan slide and ski-jump brought about through the co-operation of the Community Sports Association of Northampton and Smith College.

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## NEW ENGLAND FARM CONFERENCE OPENS

More Money for Rural Schools and Highways Urged by New Hampshire Leader

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16 (Special)—New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation's annual convention, in connection with which is to be held the New England Farm Conference, opened its sessions today with representatives of other New England states, and of all counties in this State represented. The program for today and tomorrow covers a wide variety of topics.

Earl P. Robinson, county agent leader, speaking on the report on co-operative buying and selling, said that "no section of the country has greater need for co-operation than New England, but it is more difficult to set up co-operative associations here than it is in other parts of the country."

## RHODE ISLAND STATE POPULATION GROWING

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16 (Special)—Rhode Island which had a total population, according to the United States census in 1920 of 804,387, has a total population of 828,672, according to the state census, completed since July 1, Providence, the largest city, has a population of 243,378, as against 237,595 in 1920.

In an additional report to the Legislature by George H. Webb, Commissioner of Labor, Superintendent of Census and Fuel Administrator, 300 occupations in the State show an average increase in wages of 7.5 per cent. The state free employment agency placed in industrial occupations 1493 men and 2384 women, at an average cost of \$1.3 cents each to the State. Commissioner Webb recommended that domestic and farm help be placed in the category of the Compensation Act.

## JURY SERVICE URGED BY WOMAN ATTORNEY

Compulsory service of women on juries would provide a larger group of persons of sound judgment and moral character from whom to select jurors and should result in better jury service, Sybil H. Holmes, attorney, told the Boston Waltham Club meeting at the home of Mrs. Edward Hobart on Marlborough Street, yesterday.

Women should accept the responsibility of citizenship and enfranchisement, as well as its privileges, she insisted. She referred to the arguments that had been used against college education for women, the woman in business and the voting of women, and declared that arguments against the woman in jury service were based on poorly. In communities where women now are serving on juries, difficulties had been met at first had been, or were being, worked out satisfactorily, Miss Holmes claimed.

## MAINE FARMERS' EXCHANGE MEETS

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16 (Special)—If the Maine Farmers' Exchange could depend upon its unions to make all their purchases from it, the exchange would at once have a volume of business large enough to make it the biggest buyer of goods in the State. The management could devote its whole energy to the study of markets so as to make its purchases to the best advantage, declared Benjamin P. Hamilton of Waterville, president of that organization, at the annual meeting of the stockholders held at the State House.

A. E. Clement of Portland, manager of the exchange, reported that the organization at the close of its second year's business is in a position to serve the farmers of Maine better than ever before. The old officers were re-elected.

## LECTURE SERIES ANNOUNCED

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 16 (Special)—Two series of lectures will be opened at the Dartmouth Business School today by William Williams, well-known labor expert and writer. Mr. Williams will address the entire Tuck School of Business Administration on the topic, "The Psychology of Human Relations," during the next month, and will speak to the second-year students on "Human Relations." He will also address the college community on related subjects.

## STRAW VOTE ON SENATORSHIP

Robert M. Washburn, secretary of the Roosevelt Club, reports that the members' straw vote gives on the candidates for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Massachusetts: William M. Butler, 165; Louis A. Coolidge, 51; scattering, 24; blank, 10. Total 250. For Lieutenant Governor: Frank G. Allen, 119; E. Loring Young, 112; Charles L. Burrill, 35; scattering, 3; blank, 11. Total 280. Not voting, 420.

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## NOTED STORY-TELLER READS "ADAM BEDE"

Mrs. Ida B. Judd of New York gave a reading of George Eliot's "Adam Bede," before the Boston Teachers' Club, at the Pilgrim Hall, last evening. Touching the high points of the story, sketching the plot and bringing out the character development, Mrs. Judd revived one of the masterpieces of literature in its original beauty of presentation and power. Characterizations were as delineated by Mrs. Judd that the many worded novel was given in artistic detail within the compass of an evening's program.

As an artist it is Mrs. Judd's aim to put literature across the footlights, contending that the stage should not be limited to drama and music, and that literature should not be confined to the printed page. The cultured should find as great enjoyment in the rendition of a fine novel as they do in a play or music, she declared.

## THRIFT WEEK PLANS OF BOSTON Y. M. C. A.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. is to co-operate in the National Thrift Week program with brief meetings in the lobby of the Huntington Avenue branch from 12:20 to 12:40 each noon addressed by prominent business men. Beginning Thursday, Jan. 17, the schedule is as follows: "Thrift Day," Frank P. Bennett, publisher; Jan. 18, "Budget Day," Joseph H. Holiday, president, Franklin Savings Bank; Jan. 19, "Pay Your Bills Promptly," Sidney E. Blanford, credit manager; R. H. White Co.; Jan. 21, "Life Insurance Day," Harry N. Haven, assistant manager, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Jan. 22, "Own Your Home Day," James Henderson, Henderson & Rose; Jan. 23, "Make Your Will Day," Harlan H. Ballant Jr., attorney.

## WAR ABOLITIONISTS TO HEAR CLERGYMAN

The condemnation of war voiced by the Student Volunteers at the recent Indianapolis convention will be discussed at a meeting of the Association to Abolish War in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Elliman, 24 St. Botolph Street, tomorrow afternoon, by Woodman Bradbury, professor at the Newton Theological Institution. There will also be a round table on the BOK peace plan. Charles F. Dole will preside.

## SMITH ALUMNAE COUNCIL TO MEET

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 16 (Special)—Conferences with the administrative officers, the faculty and the student government of the college will occupy a large part of the program of the Smith College Alumnae Council, which will hold its annual conference in Northampton on Feb. 14, 15 and 16.

The conference is to be followed on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 16, by a round table conference on education, under the chairmanship of Eleanor Hope Johnson '94 of Hartford, Conn. The council comprises one delegate from each class, one from each of the 50 branches of the Alumnae Association, the alumnae trustees and the directors of the Alumnae Association.

## CHURCH FEDERATION BOARD FOR BOK PLAN

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16 (Special)—At a meeting of the executive board of the Connecticut Federation of Churches held here yesterday, members of the various sects represented in that body were urged to vote favorably on the BOK peace plan. The Rev. Dr. L. H. Dorchester of the First Methodist Episcopal Church was unanimously elected.

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TABLE D'HOITE DINNER, \$1.50  
6:30 to 7:30 Grilled Chicken, Steak or Chop  
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## BIG MAINE GROUP TO ATTEND NEW ENGLAND CITIZENS' MEETING

Preliminary Conference at Portland Marked by Much Enthusiasm for Dry Law Enforcement

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 16 (Special)—As a result of yesterday's Maine conference here as a preliminary to the New England citizenship conference to be held at Boston, Jan. 19 to 22, a large delegation will go from this State to the general meeting. It was said today that Frederick R. Dyer, United States Attorney, who has made a notable record in connection with clearing of Aroostook County of bootleggers and rumrunners, probably would attend. Mr. Dyer has been invited to be the personal guest of J. Weston Allen, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, who was one of the speakers at yesterday's meeting in this city.

Gov. Percival P. Baxter is doing everything in his power to arrange his affairs in this State so that he may attend. Former Gov. Carl E. Milliken of Maine is to be the general chairman of the conference. Judge Benjamin Cleaves, secretary of the Associated Industries of Maine, announced today that he would attend the conference and that he expected to take several of the organization's high officials along with him. Prof. Paul Nixon, dean of Bowdoin College, will also attend, as will as the Rev. A. C. Goddard, president of the Federation of Churches of Portland and South Portland. Several other Maine ministers also stated today that they would go to the Boston meeting as well as several leading business and professional men.

A follow-up committee to take charge of the law enforcement campaign in Maine after the Boston conference was announced today. This will consist of the Rev. A. C. Goddard, D.D., Portland, president of the Church Federation; Henry F. Merrill, Portland, president of the directors of the Port of Portland; Paul Nixon, Brunswick, dean of Bowdoin College; Mrs. Althea Quimby, Turner, president Maine State W. C. T. U.; D. W. Briggs Jr., Portland, assistant managing editor Evening Express; Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, Portland, president Stoudwater W. C. T. U. The committee was given authority to increase its numbers.

Four of the five candidates for Governor of Maine were present at yesterday's conference, namely, Ralph O. Brewster, Portland; A. E. Day, Bangor; William R. Pattangall, Augusta, and Obadiah Gardner, Rockland. Frank G. Farrington, Augusta, was unable to be present, but sent a letter.

## WALTHAM TO BUILD CITY HALL

The City of Waltham is authorized by a bill which passed the Senate and the House of Representatives yesterday to build a city hall on Waltham Common. In the House the rules were suspended to permit the passage of the bill. The Committee on Education reported a bill to authorize the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners to aid libraries in state and county institutions and also free public libraries in towns whose assessed valuation does not exceed \$1,000,000.

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indorsing the movement and taking a strong stand for law enforcement. All of the candidates present came out strongly for law enforcement and for the program of the New England citizenship conference, which carries with it special emphasis regarding the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Brewster denounced the men who buy liquor as "accessories to a crime."

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY Dyer said:

It is necessary to Americanize some Americans before the prohibition law is completely enforced. I hope to live to see the day when lawyers, doctors, and other high class citizens will realize that when they buy rum of a bootlegger they are joining in a conspiracy against the United States of America.

If there was nobody to buy liquor, there would be nobody to sell it. It is the men and women of our type, and not the longshoreman, the lumberjack, and the street worker that are buying liquor today, for the poorer people cannot afford it.

About 75 leading state, county, and local officials, business men, educators, ministers, and representatives of organizations were present and a large majority of them spoke briefly, all stressing the need of greater respect for all laws. H. E. Dunnack, state librarian, presided as the direct representative of Governor Baxter, who was unable to be present and J. Weston Allen of Boston brought a message from the general committee of the New England conference.

## SALARY INCREASE PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16 (Special)—Under a bill introduced in the lower house of the General Assembly, the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island would be increased from \$1500 to \$4000 per year.

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BOSTON TO HAVE  
BUSINESS CAPITOLAssociated Industries Has Entire  
Floor of Park Sq. Building

Making the new \$3,000,000 Park Square Building, one of the largest in the United States, into a business capital is the aim of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, which has started the movement by leasing a whole floor in the building.

The plan, economic observers say, shows a tendency on the part of manufacturers to move their executive offices to the places where their main factories are located, thus establishing a closer coordination of selling and production. The American Woolen Company was one of the first to do this by removing much of its Boston organization to Shawmut Village, Andover.

No matter to what extent this trend develops, somebody has got to remain behind in the city, it is pointed out. It is necessary to maintain some kind of an office there. This was one of the things the Associated Industries had in mind when it leased the ninth floor of the Park Square Building. Most of this space will be sublet, not because the industries want to be in the real estate business but because the organization believes that its course will aid the plan to make the building a business capital—to bring together in this building a multitude of factory and sales representatives of many corporations.

The Park Square Building has 475,000 feet of rentable floor area. It is, of course, by far the largest office building in New England. Its ground

floor area is equal to that of the Equitable Building in New York City, but it is only 11 stories high. Each of the floors in the building comprises more than an acre of rentable space. The building will house at least 5000 people. There are more than 1000 offices and 50 stores in it. The building is the longest office building anywhere, measuring 604 feet and covering an entire city block from Arlington to Berkeley Street. The building is equipped with 13 high speed elevators for passenger service. There is 150 miles of electric wiring, 10 miles of plumbing, and another 10 miles of heating pipes. Its floors, it is said, would cover more than 15 acres.

SHOE WORKERS VOTE  
ON MERGER PROJECT

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 16 (Special)—A referendum vote on the proposition of a merger with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union is being taken this week by the members of the United Shoe Workers of America. Negotiations between the general offices of the United and Protective organizations have been concluded and the referendum is being conducted to meet the constitutional requirements. It was stated.

The United organization numbers approximately 15,000 members, located chiefly in Rochester and Brooklyn, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Lynn and the North Shore shoe centers.

**COLLEGE PREPARATORY CLASS**  
The preparatory school of Northeastern University, of which Charles H. Sampson is principal, announces that a new class in college preparatory mathematics, designed to be of interest to any student taking the college entrance examinations in June, will begin Jan. 23.

## Washington Observations

Washington, Jan. 16  
**NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER** is still another "Harding policy" adopted by Calvin Coolidge. The president of Columbia University, who stayed at the White House when in Washington during the Harding regime, and on the occasion of his latest visit he was again a guest at the Executive Mansion. President Harding leaned heavily on Dr. Butler for unofficial counsel on foreign affairs. Few Americans, not even excepting Charles E. Hughes, have so intimate and first-hand knowledge of international events, personalities and cross-currents. Apart from that, Dr. Butler is one of the dominant elder statesmen of the Republican Party. For more than a quarter of a century he has sat in the inner councils in New York State. Colonel Roosevelt once wanted to make him Governor of the Empire State. In 1920 Dr. Butler was New York's favorite son for the G. O. P. presidential nomination.

James A. Reed's archfoe, who happens to be a Reid herself, spelled differently—Mrs. Fred A. Reid of Missouri—has arrived in Washington for the Democratic national committee meeting. She achieved national fame two or three years ago by returning, with icy threats, the flower-seeds sent her from Senator Reed's office. In the bitter 1922 senatorial campaign in Missouri, Mrs. Reid organized the "Rid-Us-of-Reed" clubs throughout the Show-Me State. Though a woman, she is president of the Missouri Democratic Club, which is composed of both men and women voters. Senator Reed's admirers still threaten to make him Missouri's presidential candidate at this year's Democratic convention.

Washington's public schools, despite the scant consideration they sometimes receive at the hands of Congress, command high respect throughout the country. To them a signal compliment has just been paid by the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, which has invited Frank W. Ballou, school superintendent of the District of Columbia, to lecture regularly in the university's graduate school. His theme is the problems of the superintendent. The course is for men and women now in administrative school positions or preparing to take them. Dr. Ballou's Philadelphia engagement, which engages his time once a week, was undertaken not only with the authority of the Board of Education, but with its hearty commendation.

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## News of Freemasonry

Western Hemisphere  
By H. L. HAYWOOD

**FRANK T. CHEETHAM**, an attorney of Tapa, New Mexico, has for two years been conducting an investigation into the beginnings of Freemasonry in the southwest. Of the findings thus far accumulated—enough to fill a goodly sized volume—some will surprise Masons everywhere, even Masonic historians. For Mr. Cheetham has gone to the original sources; in several instances he has visited aged Indians to learn from their recollections what part Freemasonry had in pioneer times. He has found that Kit Carson was an active and enthusiastic member of the Craft, whose activities were frequently inspired by his Masonry; and that New Mexico's first Governor, Charles Bent, was a Mason, and perhaps that his membership had something to do with his martyrdom. Lewis and Clark, famous for their Rocky Mountain expedition, were Masons, as were numerous other pioneers of that generation. Lodges assembled at night in the open, in tents, in log cabins, in the shelter of precipices, and in wigwags; wherever the new settlers went they took their lodge charters with them. Mr. Cheetham has not yet announced the net result of his findings, but he believes that he will be able to show that Freemasonry had far more to do with the winning of the southwest than has been hitherto supposed.

An exhaustive and authentic history of Freemasonry in America is the most urgently needed book in Masonic literature. Thus far nothing has been available to students except brochures, lodge records, and scraps of information gleaned from stray periodicals, save for a few such books as "Freemasonry in America Prior to 1760" by Melvin M. Johnson, "Masons as Makers of America" by Peters, Mr. Johnson's book is to be issued soon by George H. Doran Company of New York in a revised and greatly enlarged form to be entitled "The Beginnings of Freemasonry in America." Valuable as all such special studies are, a comprehensive history of such a character as Robertson's "History of Freemasonry in Canada" is the thing needed most of all.

The publication of such a work would immediately clear the air of a great number of idle tales about the part played by the Craft in American history, more especially in the period of the Revolution. An example of the present general ignorance has been furnished recently by a Masonic periodical claiming for the 56 signers of the Declaration that every man, with one exception, was a Mason. As a matter of fact only nine of the signers have until now been proved members. Those who do not relish the uncertainty, and who shrink from the vulgarly of wild claims, will welcome the more eagerly such books as Mr. Cheetham now has under way.

All Royal Arch Masons who have followed with interest the controversy between the General Grand Chapter, R. A. M., and the Grand Chapter of Texas have been relieved of their apprehensions by the publication of an edict issued Dec. 7, 1923, by William F. Kuhn, General Grand High Priest, ordering that fraternal relations with the Grand Chapter of Texas be resumed by all the other 37 Grand Chapters. The friction was occasioned in the first place when the Grand Chapter of Texas issued a charter to Mexico City Chapter No. 414; this was deemed an invasion of territorial jurisdiction by the General Grand Chapter.

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THE HEART OF MINNEAPOLIS

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THE HEART OF MINNEAPOLIS

Three paragraphs of the General Grand High Priest's Proclamation read in this wise:

On April 15, A. D. 1923, I, General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States of America, issued an edict, severing fraternal relations with the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Texas, on account of invasion of the jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter, "until the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Texas will recall the charter issued to the chapter in the City of Mexico, Republic of Mexico."

Whereas the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Texas, at its annual convocation held on Dec. 3-4, 1923, sustained the action of its M. E. Grand High Priest, J. H. Gardard, recalling the charter issued to Mexico City Chapter No. 414, and thus complying with the requirements of the edict, therefore,

I, General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter, do hereby take great pleasure in annulling said edict, and to declare fraternal relations between the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States of America and the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Texas, restored.

This is an incident of more than passing interest, for the General Grand Chapter has had a long and uphill road to travel in establishing its authority over Grand Chapters state by state; the action of the brethren in Texas indicates that the prestige and power of the General Grand Chapter is coming to be more and more recognized. The General Grand High Priest himself expresses this feeling in one of the closing sentences of his proclamation:

"I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the 37 Grand Chapters which, through their Grand High Priests or through the action of the Grand Chapter direct, so promptly sustained the General Grand High Priest in the enforcement of the Edict, and thus maintaining the unity and authority of the General Grand Chapter, and converting the apparent power of sand which behind the Grand Chapters together, into a chain of steel whose links are mutual helpfulness, sympathy, willing assistance, and Capitul power and zeal."

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HOURS DISPLEASE  
SHOE OPERATIVESHaverhill Schedule Declared to  
Work Injustice

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 16 (Special)—Claiming that the schedule of working hours as arranged by the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association cuts down their earning capacity, the joint shoe council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has disapproved the schedule and announced that hereafter the schedule of hours shall be as follows: 7 a. m. to noon and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. for five days, and 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. on Saturdays.

The schedule of hours established by the manufacturers, and which have applied, have been from 7:10 to 11:50 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m. on five days, and 7:10 to 11:50 a. m. on Saturdays. The schedule posted by the manufacturers is opposed by the union because, in many instances, where the factories are not being run on Saturday morning schedules, the cutting off of 20 minutes a day for five days constitutes a reduction in wages.

When the announcement of the opposition on the part of the union to the schedule was made to the manufacturers' association officials, it was stated that the manufacturers did not wish to change the schedule but agreed to recommend to the members of the association not operating their factories Saturday forenoon to continue to operate their plants on the 56-hour basis of nine hours a day for five days.

That there will be no serious trouble over some of these disagreements is conceded by both sides and there is a disposition on the part of manufacturers and workers to co-operate.

EMPLOYMENT DROPS,  
WAGES RISE IN STATE

While employment is reported better in other parts of the United States, it has shown a decided slump in Massachusetts, during the last few months of 1923, but that does not indicate that 1924 is to be a lean year in this respect, said Roswell P. Phelps, director of the division of statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

A hopeful indication, he said, was that the trend of wages is upward, as determined by the pay-roll total of Massachusetts' manufacturing industries.

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—gloves  
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—skating hats  
etc., etc.

**BOSTON STORE**  
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creased production, will go on to keep pace with increased earnings, he said. Reports from the building supply field indicate that building construction will go on at a rapid rate after the winter is over, and that there will be a great demand for skilled labor. There is expected to be a greater scarcity of common labor this year than in 1923.

SPECIAL BOWDOIN  
COURSE ARRANGEDSecondary School Educators to  
Take Part in Work

BRUNSWICK, Me., Jan. 16 (Special)—Several of the most prominent secondary school educators of the State will take part in a new course for prospective teachers, which will be given at Bowdoin during the latter half of this college year.

The purpose of the course is to give special and practical preparation to a small group of Bowdoin seniors who intend to go into teaching. Three hours a week will be devoted to lectures and conferences, with supplementary readings and field work in the form of visits to leading secondary schools to observe teaching methods.

The work of the first few weeks will be conducted by superintendent John A. Cone of the Brunswick schools, superintendent William B. Jack of Portland, principal L. E. Moulton of Edward Little High School, principal William E. Wing of Deering High School, principal Ernest R. Woodbury of Thornton Academy and Josiah W. Taylor, agent for secondary education of the State Department.

## CONTINUANCE OF ROAD ADVISED

PHILLIPS, Me., Jan. 16 (Special)—The report of Josiah S. Maxcy and Herbert S. Wing, receivers of the Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad, has been approved by Justice A. M. Spear of the Supreme Court. The receivers, after outlining their operation of the road, urge that it be maintained, declaring that the prosperity of Franklin County depends upon it.

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## The Library

Maine State Library

Drama, books, are each a world; and books, we know, are a substantial world, both pure and good; Round these, with tendrils strong as flesh and blood, Our pastime and our happiness will grow.

FROM the earliest days of her history Maine has not ceased to give to her people the best in literature and education. She has her reward in the vast number of her sons and daughters who have helped to build other states and to give to the world the best in government and the fine arts.

It is not without significance that a State with less than 300,000 population has given to literature, Edwin Arlington Robinson, who received the Pulitzer Prize for the best book of poetry in 1922; Owen Davis, who received the Pulitzer Prize for the best play in 1923; and Edna St. Vincent Millay, who received the Pulitzer Prize for the best book of poetry in 1923.

Among the great departments in the State Capitol, at Augusta, the Maine State Library may be called one of the most important.

## Early Progress

Maine has had libraries from early colonial times—they have evolved here, as elsewhere, from the parish, club, and association library to the free public library of today. In fact, we may be proud that the Pine Tree State, in 1854, was the third in the United States to adopt a free library law. Well toward the front have we stood on those notable other steps of library progress—the grant of state aid in the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries, and the inauguration of a traveling library system.

In the early days the chief purpose of the state library was to furnish reference books for the state departments, officials, legislature, and the courts. The policy gradually changed until all kinds of literature were circulated and the service was extended to all citizens. Since 1915, a radical change in policy has been instituted.

## Departments of Special Note

The state library is a highly specialized institution, with experts directing its departments, and adjusting it to the ever-growing demands and needs of a new industrial period. Several departments are worthy of special notice:

The legislative reference bureau. This bureau has special charge of the law section and is in touch with all the lawyers in the State. Further, through this bureau every member of the Legislature has placed at his disposal the latest information on any subject in which he may be interested. To make this work possible it is necessary to collect, digest, and index many periodicals, reports, pamphlets, and books, and all research work must be done between sessions, as during sessions the entire time of at least three members of the staff is spent in the actual serving of the legislators. Among the most important features of this work are the collections, arrangement, and filing of material on public questions, as the latest information is rarely, if ever, available in book form, and the so-called "ephemeral" literature of the day contains matter too valuable to be thrown away.

The historical bureau has charge of all matters relating to the history of the State, counties and towns, as well as all state reports. All state documents and reports are distributed by this bureau. The bureau interests itself in all local historical work, advises about writing local histories, vital statistics and genealogies.

The State Library is a business office. Recognizing that its object is to help educate all the people, to furnish information and to render service to every one, it has adopted a method of advertising by newspapers, posters, circulars, addresses before chambers of commerce, clubs and literary societies. Advertising has increased the use of the library more than three times in five years.

## The Industrial Bureau

The Industrial Bureau. This department specializes in books dealing with the subjects by which Maine people earn a living. Through its agencies the farmer goes to agricultural college, the housewife to the school of household economics, the bookkeeper to the college of business administration, the road maker to the engineering school.

The library has succeeded in supplying We have now moved to new location

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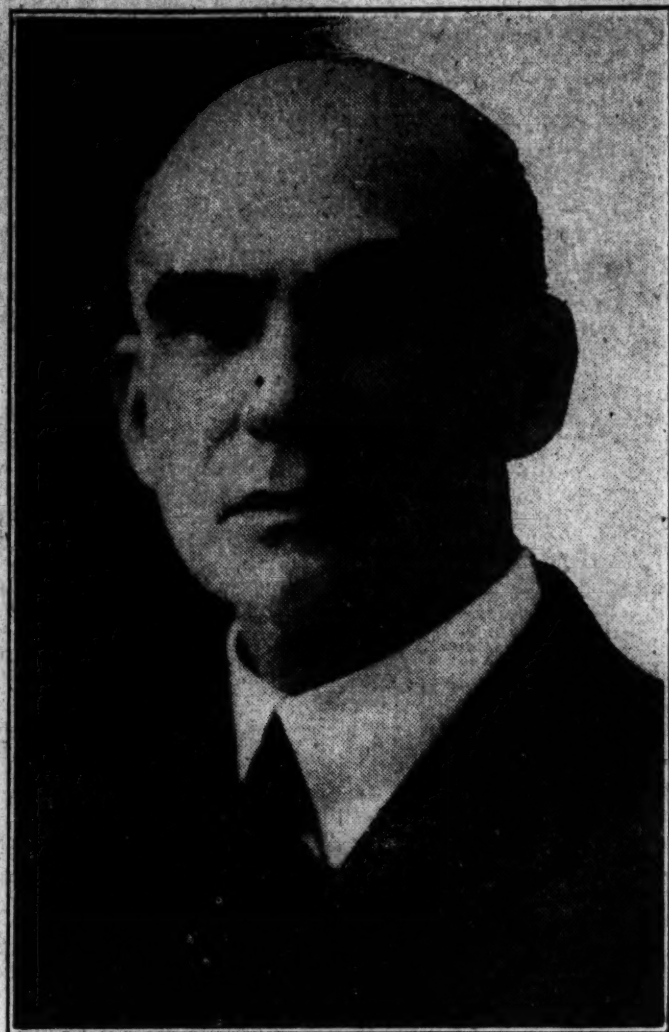
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plying the needs of club women and of the school. It has assembled history, literature, poetry and art, and placed them within the reach of all the people. It has also answered the demands of the lawyer, engineer, and other professional men and women. Its one notable weak point has been a failure to understand and supply



Henry E. Dumack, State Librarian, the Maine State Library

the needs of the industrial worker. This is the library's present opportunity.

The library is equipped with material useful to industrial workers: books and pamphlets descriptive of the industrial processes, biographies of industrial leaders, trade publications, technical journals and articles which will interest tradesmen. In a word, the library gives attention to literature on vocational work.

The state library provides libraries for towns where no local library exists or can be maintained. With the facilities, resources and liberal provisions of law now to be found in the State there is no reason why every community should not have the advantages of good books in plenty. The evolution of the work has been continuous until today the State provides even the poorest and most out-of-the-way place with a free traveling library.

In the current annual report of the state librarian it is interesting to note that the two classes which show the greatest increase are useful arts

and general works. The former class includes books on agriculture, engineering, home economics, medicine and public health, business and trades; the latter class includes, besides works of reference, all bound periodicals, which are borrowed for reference purposes by clubs, schools, granges and individuals. All this goes to prove that this is a utilitarian age, when the practical leads the ideal.

These books are sent into all parts of the State, to lumber camps, manufacturing establishments, public schools, Sunday schools and to many,

many communities, cross-road settlements, etc., where no reading would be available otherwise. Collections are sent to summer resorts, summer camps and schools—to everyone and everywhere.

To any resident of Maine will be sent the best material possible on any subject in which he or she may be interested. If the book or magazine containing the latest authoritative in-

formation on the subject is not in the library, every effort will be made to buy or borrow it. No action is lent by the state library, but with that exception recreative books of all kinds—such as essays, poetry, drama and biography—are available for the student and the scholar. Educational books for every profession and business are ready for the learner. Informative books, with the latest facts and experiments of trade, science and business sifted and digested for immediate use, are ready for the inquirer.

There are 520 municipalities in the State, and 125 tax supported free public libraries and some of these 125 are unable to serve their communities adequately. If the people of Maine are to have library service the state library must give it to them, and if they are to survive in this modern civilization, they must have information and inspiration. Books are the tools of every craft—for the mechanic and laborer as well as for the student and scholar. Today's never before is it true that knowledge is power.

Two collectors in the library are

Luncheon 11:00 to 2:30  
**Scaritt Cafeteria**  
PARK C. TRUEBLOOD, Prop.  
5th St. Floor, Scaritt Bldg.  
Harrison 4808 - 9th and Grand Ave.  
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1618 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.  
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34th and Prospect  
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**La Dicha Shop**  
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35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
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Good Coal at Reasonable Prices  
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The Midlander—Booth Tarkington  
Book List on Request—Main 0010  
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quality never  
varies.  
Same, delicious  
bread,  
yesterday,  
today—  
always.  
Kansas City  
**Ditto**

**Klines**  
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1119-15 Main  
KANSAS CITY

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for dinner before going  
to the theater—it  
will add much to the enjoyment  
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## TWILIGHT TALES

## The Bee in the Lemon Lily

"LISTEN!" "What is it?" "Oh, listen!" Catherine held up her finger. She and Dan lay sprawled under the cool greenness of the grape arbor. They had eaten and eaten the large, sweet grapes that hung all around them in bunches. There were purple stains on their lips and fingers. Dan rolled over and waved his bare feet among the grape leaves. "Listen to what?" "It's bees buzzing about the lemon lilies." The delicate s-s-s-s went on. "I wonder about bees," said Dan. "I wonder, too," said Catherine. "Shall we?" "Shall we what?" "Shall we ask them what we want to know about them?" said Catherine, sitting up so that a bunch of ripe grapes hung beside her cheek. She picked it and sucked them thoughtfully. "They wouldn't answer," Dan lay down again in disgust and watched a cricket chirp and hop away. "We might try anyway. Come on Dan; you don't know how much I

want to know." Catherine pulled him up and they crawled out of their cool hiding place into the blinking sunlight. The sand was hot under their feet, and they picked their way between last year's apples that lay on the ground, to the wall where the lilies grew, tall and lovely. Large golden-brown bees were flying from flower to flower, now and then disappearing inside. The droning sounded drowsy and pleasant to the two sleepy children. "You try, Dan. They'll surely answer you," said Catherine with fatuity. "What shall I say?" "Ask him what he's doing?" she suggested. "But we know he's gathering honey," objected Dan. One or two bees flew over their heads and disappeared down the hill. "Quick!" said Catherine. "They're going." Dan took a deep breath and said shyly: "O Bee, how do you do?" The bee never left off buzzing and disappeared inside a large lily. Dan

formation on the subject is not in the library, every effort will be made to buy or borrow it. No action is lent by the state library, but with that exception recreative books of all kinds—such as essays, poetry, drama and biography—are available for the student and the scholar. Educational books for every profession and business are ready for the learner. Informative books, with the latest facts and experiments of trade, science and business sifted and digested for immediate use, are ready for the inquirer.

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blushed and Catherine whispered—"Try again. He didn't hear. Go on, Dan. I want to hear him talk." "Well, you'll have to ask him yourself then, for he won't answer me," said Dan, feeling huffed at the unfriendly bee.

Catherine went quite close to the lemon lily and bent her head, so that her curls hung all around the flower. "O Bee," she began timidly. "If it wouldn't be asking too much of you, my brother and I would like to know what your name is."

The bee slowly backed out of the lily, turned around and sat down on the edge of the lily cup. He put down his pail of honey, rested his elbows on his knees and his chin in his hands, and began to stare at Dan. Dan grew most uncomfortable and red. The bee began to giggle and then to shriek with laughter, till poor Dan nearly burst with embarrassment. He felt more and more huffed and still the bee laughed, holding its sides and sending out little shrill ha-ha's all over the lily bed.

At last Dan exploded and said: "There's sticky honey all around your mouth. It looks very untidy."

"And there are purple grape stains all around yours," laughed the bee. He picked up his honey pail and flew off, and far down the hill they could hear his merry little ha-ha's floating back.

"O Dan," said Catherine, "you made him feel. Thank you."

"Cocky thing," said Dan, wiping his mouth with the back of his hand.

**TRADE CENTER IN JERUSALEM**  
JERUSALEM, Dec. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The work of establishing the commercial center in Jerusalem (Birketh-Mamillah Street) will be commenced shortly. The plans provide for the erection of 60 large buildings. A number of these will be erected immediately. The architect is Mr. Axelrod.

**Summit Cleaners**  
Suits Pressed 50c  
Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00  
We Call and Deliver  
Distinctive and Satisfactory Service  
Hyde Park 1414  
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Exceptional Values  
OUR GOODS FROM FACTORY IN  
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FLORIST  
Southwest Corner 11th and McGee Sts.  
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Call Us for Good Flowers and Plants

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And other  
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GENUINE  
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RADIO SETS AND  
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Harwood Band and  
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Easy Payments. **J.W. JENKINS**  
Call or Write.  
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**Swedish American**  
Savings and Loan Association  
919 Walnut Kansas City, Mo.  
Assets: \$2,000,000.00  
A mutual savings institution.  
Pays Six Per Cent on Savings  
Any amount up to \$10,000.00  
Under State Supervision  
All funds invested in first mortgages  
on K. C. Real Estate  
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**Gotham**  
"Invisibles"  
for Women  
—knitted spats to wear  
under thin silk stockings in  
cold weather; flesh colored,  
perfectly fitting and practically  
invisible.  
\$1 pair  
**Woolf Brothers**  
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**New Apparel**  
for the South  
New Sport and Afternoon  
Suits, Flannel, Linen and  
Silk Frocks, and Very Smart  
Coats and Sweaters. We  
invite you to see this early  
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**JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS**  
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**Emery, Bird, Thayer Company**  
Petticoat Lane  
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**IF you contemplate a season in the land where**  
the citron flower blooms let us assist you in your  
preparations.  
All Sorts of Smart Apparel for Southern Wear  
On the Third Floor

**Emery, Bird, Thayer Company**  
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Kansas City, Missouri

Faithful Servant of  
City Finds FriendHorse, Sold to Junk Wagon  
Driver, Rescued by Woman

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 8 (Special Correspondence)—When a number of city horses were sold a few days ago at auction here Bruce, an animal which had served in the street cleaning department for more than 15 years, was "knocked down" to the driver of a junk wagon, who forthwith took him away, hitched him up and started over his route.

Bruce worked at his new employment for three days and then was rescued. Mrs. Bessie M. Sweet, who works daily to earn her own living, had known the horse at the city barns, where she had been accustomed to feed him sugar lumps and carrots at times. She went to the junk man and bought him back and took him to the city barn.

Mrs. Sweet interviewed S. S. Pier, city commissioner in charge of that bureau, and told him that she would pay the cost of Bruce's feeding and care until she could find a permanent home for him on a farm. Her proposal was accepted, and the horse is a star boarder in the place from whence he so long had gone forth daily to serve the city faithfully.

But Mrs. Sweet did not stop there. She obtained from the street cleaning department, a promise that when city horses are sold hereafter their intending purchasers will be investigated as to their own fitness and the manner in which they purpose to employ the animals.

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Careful attention to mail orders.  
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**WARDROBES**  
In Our Opinion America's Finest  
Wardrobe Trunk  
Priced from \$29.15 to \$145.00  
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TRUNK COMPANY  
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**Smart Togs**  
for Smart Women  
Shows a Distinction  
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That is Different at Very  
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Tory Tradition and England's Prestige

## Political Portraits

Mr. Whitley is a dilettante who is also a keen contrarian. Not that his object is merely to contend; he is a great champion, a champion of what he believes lies at the heart of England's power and prestige through the centuries—the Tory tradition. Whether we agree with him or not depends upon our Tory or Whig sympathies. Whether we enjoy him or not must depend upon our appreciation of a brilliant and graceful wit; of a style which, in all its speed and vigor, maintains an urbanity exquisitely polished and secure.

Once contemporary passion and prejudice have burned out there are for the most part many facilities for viewing famous men in a fair perspective. More often than not, however, our historical opinions are determined by the utterances of those whose judgments we believe ourselves safe in trusting. Macaulay, who wrote pictorially and epigrammatically, was a great mold of public thought in the nineteenth century; so also, a hundred years earlier, was Dr. Johnson, whose prejudices were as ponderous as were his methods of expressing them. It is Mr. Whitley's purpose to step nimbly and yet forcefully back into the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, that he may hold up to our admiration or our contempt men whom history has underpraised or overestimated. We know no one who can throw a more graceful light upon those whom he deigns to honor; no one who can render more ridiculous and unpleasant those whom he does not.

## The Role of Bolingbroke

We have many of us felt that it was neither witty nor just to dismiss Bolingbroke as so obvious a sneer as does Dr. Johnson; but if, by this doing, he played a part in the production of one of the most excellent of these essays, we bear him no grudge. Bolingbroke was a Tory; thus the missionary seal of Mr. Whitley to deck Toryism in purple and gold. Bolingbroke has rescued from the obscurity which befell him in his own and later centuries. Mr. Whitley has a good case, and he presents it with much skill and not a little feeling. Here was a man of genius in statecraft and letters, a twofold attraction to the artist portraying him. A patriot assuredly was Bolingbroke, and not a little of an idealist, with the vision of an England governed by a patriot king, at the head of a peaceful, prosperous, united people. It was a vision which, despite his own irretrievably broken ambitions, never left him; and though he was never, after the advent of the Georges, to play any part in Westminster, his writings and his councils played no mean part in the shaping of destinies as important as were Pulteney's and Pitt's.

To the essay on Disraeli, we follow Mr. Whitley with an eager anticipation, which is amply justified. His tribute to Castlereagh is a piece of finished workmanship; it is well to be reminded of the dignity and uprightness, with which Castlereagh carried on the Tory tradition both at home and abroad during his years in office. But, if Mr. Whitley is proud of Castlereagh, how the wit, the idealist, the artist in him, glows and scintillates in the presence of Disraeli. Here was a fantastic, dandified Jew, whose novels took England by storm, who became the idol of society, the Prime Minister of England, a Peer of the Realm. With no Tory tradition, he yet adopted with consummate ease and ability, a Tory-

ism which he was to transcend and imperially endow.

We pass delightedly with Mr. Whitley, through his gallery of Tories. Bolingbroke, Castlereagh, Wakefield and Disraeli, whose courage, dignity and disinterested statecraft did so much to save England for the present generation.

Mr. Whitley is not less successful in attack than in defense. Never was he in more biting satire vein than in his essay on Hugh Dodgson, who followed "the trade of statesmanship for nearly half a century." He seems to have had but one redeeming feature, which flashes forth amidst all his tawdry and disreputable traffickings for place and power, a ready wit. There was nothing that this opulent comrade, who desired to play the patron, loved so much as a dedication, but it was reserved for him at the end of his career, with a humor so apt we can hardly credit it as unconscious, to pen his own epitaph:

Love thy country, wish it well,  
Not with too intense a care,  
'Tis enough that when it fell,  
Thou its ruin didst not share.

His like is not unknown to other generations.

What Genius Can Accomplish  
A brilliant fragment on Landor's Commentary on Fox, a fine and measured appreciation of Mirabeau, who though no Tory stood for statesmanship and some degree of conservatism.

## Some Jottings Literary

SALUTATION to the newest among American magazines, McNaught's Monthly! Can it find an empty niche on the bookshelves? It is popular in price, in substance, in appeal. It describes itself as "an independent, informal review, dealing with realities, but disinclined to take life too pessimistically," a respectable confession of faith; and, in its first issue, it measures up reasonably well to its own standard. While its articles are short and quickly digested, they are by no means shallow, being the work of such men as Mark Sullivan, Dr. Joseph Collins, Frederick Palmer, Ellis O. Briggs, Samuel G. Blythe and Richard Le Gallienne. A most delightful and sane estimate of the true motive of the book collector is Mr. Arthur Machen's paper on "The Collector's Craft." This mental picture of Rossetti and Swinburne rescuing Fitzgerald's version of "Omar Khayyam" from Mr. Quaritch's two-penny box, at the shop in old Soho, will linger in memory. Most persons will look out eagerly for the second number of McNaught's Monthly, which have done so long without the recommendation which Mr. Fontaine Fox so dexterously inserts in his Toonerville Trolley cartoon.

"The Sands of Oro," by Beatrice Grimshaw, just published by Doubleday, Page & Co., should carry the conviction of reality. The settings of this tale are no happy impressions picked up by a passing tourist. For Miss Grimshaw lives among the scenes she describes, on a little island overlooking the China Straits; seeing from her promontory an island of coral reefs, sugar-white beaches and forests of palms.

While there are authors who prefer to write in seclusion at their own homes—for instance, Mr. Booth Tarkenton, in his study at Kennebunkport, Me.—there are others who hasten to Paris, that long-established goal of all artists. Miss Willa Cather has been there of late; Miss Margaret Wilson, whose "The Able McLaughlins" won the Harper & Brothers

prize, is reported in Paris now and at work on a second novel; while Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, too, has fled to France for uninterrupted work. Mr. William Dean Howells thought the small town or the country was the place for work; while many can work only amidst the turmoil of a city, creating the stimulus of competition. It is largely a matter of personal habit and of the pursuit of perspective.

George Bell and Sons of London, and Harcourt, Brace & Co. of New York, are doing a service to the public in bringing out, complete in three volumes of 3400 pages, the Wheatley Edition of Peeps Diary, formerly issued in nine volumes. Once again the use of India paper makes possible a miracle.

It is the season of promise in the book world, each day bringing interesting news of spring publications. Mrs. Cornelia Stratton Parker's first novel, "Jenny the Joyous," will be brought out by Harcourt, Brace & Co. E. P. Dutton & Co. announces a new book by Dr. Ferdinand Ossendowski, whose "Beasts, Men, and Gods" has recently run through the first German printing of 3000 in a few weeks; his new book, to be called "Man and Mystery in Asia," describes some of the author's experiences and observations in the regions beyond the Yenisei, around Vladivostok, on the slopes at the base of the Altai Mountains, and on the island of Sakhalin. It is reported to be as full of color, of strange adventure and of experience as the former volume. Then, too, the Duttons will bring out another novel by Margaret Prescott Montague, "The Man From God's Country," particularly for the benefit of those who prattle about "the next war," and there is already a new novel by John Owen, whose "Robert Gregory" won warm praise from the critics—"The Hoarding," the story of a young man who takes up the profession of advertising. Another announcement of interest is that of Algernon Blackwood's forthcoming, "Episodes Before Thirty." Admirers of the work of Selma Lagerlöf will be pleased to note that Doubleday, Page & Co. have in hand two new translations from the Swedish of this author, her autobiography "Marbacka," and a mystery story in the medieval manner, "Herr Annes Penningar." And this is the merest suggestion of forthcoming riches.

## Short Stories of the West

Years ago Mr. Grey burst into popularity with a really good novel, if not a notable one, "Riders of the Purple Sage." Since that time he has presented the peculiar phenomenon of an author who has done nothing comparable to that first book, but has stirred the public favor and fervor to new heights by his collection of second-string novels.

These short story ventures of his are not as good as the "Purple Sage"; they are not nearly as good as Eugene Manlove Rhodes' "Desire of the Moth," "Overages and Lemons," or "West Is West"; they contain no characters like unto Billy Fortuna, who used to promenade in novels of Wyoming not so long ago. In fact Mr. Grey is by no means a first rate writer of the west. Perhaps he started at the wrong end of things. Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Herbert Henry Knibbs were cow-punchers first; authors afterward. Possibly Mr. Grey did his writing before his ranching. At any rate, he is a most popular author, and his publishers have given to this current book some remarkably good color illustrations by Charles S. Chapman and Frank Street. In them tiny figures stand out against immense spaces of glaring color, and the effect is little short of wonderful.

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## The Realm of the Ridiculous

A Little More Nonsense  
Even the most strenuous of thinkers may benefit by an occasional excursion into the land of legitimate nonsense. Most of us by taking ourselves too seriously have wandered into the land of illegitimate nonsense and, unless we can be rescued in time, are in danger of becoming a burden to ourselves and a bore to our friends. Hence gratitude is due to Mr. Philip Salansbury, of "The Cayme Press," for providing us with a delightful and ingenious excursion into the realm of the ridiculous at a reasonable figure. The method adopted by R. D., in his "A Little More Nonsense," is to dig



There was a young lady of Ryde  
Who could look very nice if she tried  
And could manage a smile  
If she thought it worth while  
But she certainly failed as a bride.

From "A Little More Nonsense," by R. D.

## Mr. Hunt and Artistic Boston

The coming March 31st marks the hundredth year since the birth of the artist William Morris Hunt. Not at all daunted by the severe criticism which he received for spending his time "teaching a lot of women," he made of the class a great success. From a student's jottings were compiled the well-known series of Hunt's "Talks on Art," perhaps even better known in European studios than in those of his own country. Again, from all sources comes the statement that Hunt's personality and his generous nature made him a great force for good in the community.

Though an author is prone to run to encomium rather than to exact critical estimate in a book of this kind, one will agree with Mrs. Shannon that "one portrait like that of Chief Justice Shaw and one scene piece like 'The Bathers' is enough to keep the reputation of William Morris Hunt enduring."

Of this book a limited edition of 1500 copies has been printed, 1200 of which are for sale. A word of praise is justly due to publisher and printer for the beauty of the volume, its binding, print, the quality of its paper and the abundance and fineness of the illustrations.

Mr. Hunt was a striking figure in the Boston of the sixties and seventies. Not unlike an Arab sheik in appearance, tall and slender, with a fine head, long gray beard, and brilliant eyes, he was by far the most distinguished-looking personage in any assemblage. In his later years, in his studio in a serious mood, with his round cap and velvet coat, he was singularly reminiscent of Titian's portrait of himself.

Mrs. Shannon traces three ways in which Hunt made himself felt in Boston and in the art world generally. By introducing here the methods of Jean Francois Millet, he started in American art an abiding French influence, that of the Barbizon School. His decision to teach painting as well as to be a painter was of vital benefit to many artists. As a teacher of painting, he virtually had no predecessors. Coming as he did to Boston with his art matured, for 20 years he painted and taught with unflagging enthusiasm. Pupils flocked to his

studio, especially women, who up to this time had had no opportunity to obtain any such instruction as he gave so generously and with such vivacity. Not at all daunted by the severe criticism which he received for spending his time "teaching a lot of women," he made of the class a great success. From a student's jottings were compiled the well-known series of Hunt's "Talks on Art," perhaps even better known in European studios than in those of his own country. Again, from all sources comes the statement that Hunt's personality and his generous nature made him a great force for good in the community.

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## Mr. Maynard Keynes' Financial Theory

A Tract on Monetary Reform  
By John Maynard Keynes  
London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd.  
New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.  
\$2.50.

U. S. A.—is now accepted by so many undoubted authorities that it has to be taken seriously. In his Tract on Monetary Reform, Prof. John M. Keynes, C.B., himself one of the most distinguished of these authorities, sets out to explain the theory and to show how practical use can be made of it. He does this with characteristic lucidity.

He begins by pointing out the immensity of the changes brought about by "the unpepping of sterling and the great break in European exchanges in 1919," by the "tremendous boom and crash of 1920-21," and by the federal reserve policy of 1922-23 of "burying the world's gold at Washington, thus 'withdrawing it from the exercise of its full effect on prices, and thereby in effect demonetizing the metal.'" He produces a wealth of fact and argument to show that the whole monetary position has become such that world systems, accepted in the past, have to be revised in order to bring them into line with new requirements. He claims that the damage done by "withdrawing it from the exercise of its full effect on prices, and thereby in effect demonetizing the metal," amounts to giving notice to every merchant and every manufacturer that for some time his stock and his raw materials will steadily depreciate on his hands, and to everyone who finances his business with borrowed money that he will, sooner or later, lose his liabilities. Hence he will have to pay back in terms of commodities more than he has borrowed. Modern business, being carried on largely with borrowed money, must necessarily in his opinion, "be brought to a standstill by such a process." The wise man of business under these circumstances, he defines as he who turns his assets into cash, withdraws from the risks and exertions of activity, and awaits in retirement appreciation in the value of what he has already made.

Since this means unemployment, he urges the need for action. He would have the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Board co-operate with one another to promote stability in the commodity value of the currencies of England and America, even when to do this they might have to disturb the relation between these currencies and gold. He admits that such action might not always make for stability in foreign exchanges, also that "the general level of economic and financial education among statesmen and bankers" is hardly such as to encourage desire to intrust innovations to them. He finds that these objections, however, are overridden by the paramount need for restoring industry, also that the existing system offers as great opportunities for mismanagement as the one he favors.

The Bank of England action he advises is manifold. Its objective, however, is simple. It is to develop, upon prearranged plan, what is already done to some extent haphazard in the matter of "directing bank rate and credit policy by reference to the internal price level and other symptoms of under, or over expansion of internal credit, rather than by reference to the pre-war criteria of the amount of cash in circulation (or of gold reserves in the banks) or the one he favors.

Meantime his advice to the United States is "to aim at the stability of the commodity value of the dollar, rather than at stability of the gold value of the dollar, and to effect the former if necessary by varying the gold value of the dollar."

All this is highly technical. It is important, nevertheless, in that it lays down a practical scheme for carrying out a theory hitherto discussed too much in general terms. Professor Keynes dedicates his book "without permission" to the governors and Court of the Bank of England, who, like other bankers, will certainly be well advised to study the informative proposals he makes.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Music News and Reviews

Arthur Shattuck Soloist  
With Chicago Orchestra

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—For its Friday afternoon and Saturday evening (Jan. 11-12) concerts the Chicago Symphony Orchestra drew from the repertoire Granville Bantock's overture, "The Pierrot of the Minute," Vaughan Williams' "London" Symphony, the fifth piano concerto by Saint-Saëns and Dvořák's Scherzo Capriccioso.

"The Pierrot of the Minute," a whimsical and fantastic production, was performed with admirable spirit by Mr. Stock's players, who probably feel grateful when their leader passes by the venerable and orthodox creations that ordinarily serve as curtain-raisers. Excellent, too, in its atmospheric subtlety was the playing of the "London" Symphony, one of the novelties of last season which appears likely to be heard occasionally in the years that are to come.

Dvořák's Scherzo is not interpreted frequently by modern orchestras, although its tunefulness and color should make it appealing to their patrons. At least the Chicago Symphony Orchestra has done good service to the Bohemian master's music, for the Scherzo was performed in the first season and has been played 12 times since then. But Dvořák is one of last century's musical heroes whose art is falling into the long winter of neglect.

Arthur Shattuck was the interpreter of Saint-Saëns' F major concerto for piano. Not one of the most effective of the French composer's concertos, this piece nevertheless gave the pianist admirable opportunity to disclose his unfailing certainty of execution as well as a sense of musical imagination that, particularly in the curious slow movement, made the music more attractive than ordinarily it is.

At the opera the week has brought forth principally a repetition of previously performed works. Bellini's rather antiquated "La Sonnambula," produced Jan. 7 for the first time this season with Graziella Pareto in the part of Amina, was an effective vehicle for an artist who, like Miss Pareto, possesses the necessary flexibility of tone. Hers is not a large tone, but it is undeniably pleasant and well handled. Mr. Schipa sang the music of Elvino as if it were a masterpiece of song—which, possibly, he believes it is.

Minneapolis Orchestra  
in Tschakowsky Program

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 12 (Special

Correspondence)—The symphony program last night was dedicated to works by Tschakowsky, and included the overture-fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet," the fourth symphony and the violin concerto, played by Paul Kochanski.

Tschakowsky moves through the whole length of the Shakespeare drama with his customary intensity, morbidity and utterly un-English sensibility. Presumably a Russian Romeo and Juliet would captivate the sense in just the manner depicted in this overture-fantasy, with its passages of fiery passion and primitive love, that Mr. Verbrugghen's reading so vividly emphasized.

But we experience the same emotional rhapsodies and depressions in the fourth symphony with its episodes, dramatic situations and moods mingling with each other in a veritable madness of profusion.

For the most part the rendering of the symphony followed the path tradition has taught us is the proper one. Due emphasis was given to the development of the "fate" theme in the first movement, with the orchestra exhibiting a high degree of technical perfection. The pizzicato ostinato of the third movement was rather crude and uneven, particularly from the standpoint of tone balance, without which its full effect cannot be secured.

In the final movement the impetuosity of the opening tempo threatened dire things, that were not realized, for the interminably varied scheme of orchestration was developed in a manner that emphasized the savagery of mood, the rapidity of stirring incident and the fine climax.

The brasses were in their element, and Mr. Verbrugghen is happy when he can draw from this section its fullest power. For this reason the brassy thunder of the finale with the strongest member of the orchestra adding his quota on the bass drum, became a shrieking pandemonium.

Mr. Kochanski is a very pleasing violinist, not particularly well fitted as an interpreter of the Tschakowsky concerto; his playing is too suave for its moods; but his tone is very beautiful, and in an extra Bach number he made a fine impression by his musicianly, dignified performance. J. D.

Thaddeus Rich Conducts  
Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13 (Special

Correspondence)—A pleasant feature of the week for the patrons of the Philadelphia Orchestra was the presentation to Dr. Thaddeus Rich of a silver vase containing 18 roses, marking the length of his term as concertmaster. The presentation was made by Miss Frances Wister in behalf of the women's committee of which she is president. She called attention to the fact that Dr. Rich has been away from his post but twice in the long period commemorated.

In the absence of Mr. Stokowski, who is taking a midwinter holiday, Dr. Rich conducted a program without soloist. It began with Chabrier's "Gwendoline" Overture. The work hardly seemed worthy of its place as prelude to the great Franck symphony

in D minor. Though the argument of "Gwendoline" is sumptuously freighted with somber transactions, as Camille Monds has recited the story of the ill-starred love of British maid and Danish invader, the musical setting abounds in effects that have the frank, obvious appeal of melodrama, and the pretentious bombast of trumpets and horns is in marked contrast with the refined and spiritual ends to which Franck employs them. With the first strains of Franck's opening Lento the difference made itself profoundly felt, and as one watched the faces of those who listened it was not difficult to perceive a mental attitude of tranquillity and even devout receptivity. For this symphony is not exhibitive; it ministers.

Some feared an anti-climax after Franck, when it was seen that Pizetti's "La Pisanella" suite would repeat the impulse and aspiration of the modern Italian school. But instead of music outé and bizarre, the Parnassian composer set forth very pleasantly, in a sequence of five numbers, a fantastic tale of d'Annunzio's imagining, wherein medieval noblemen make love in a Mediterranean setting of all that is romantic and aromatic. But the score has fiber and substance. Instead of exuding acid dissonances, it undulates sinuously with melodies that have a beginning, a continuance and a close.

In last place on the program was

the "Ride of the Valkyries," to which

the orchestra gave the fire and wings

of impassioned realism.

F. L. W.

## Dance Recital in Moscow

by Miss Isadora Duncan

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (Special Correspondence)

Isadora Duncan appeared in a dance recital at the Moscow Conservatory on Dec. 11, assisted by her former pupil, Irma Duncan, and the children of the Duncan School in Moscow. Miss Duncan was, perhaps, most effective in her more heroic roles, in her dramatic rendition of Chopin's "Polonaise Militaire," and of a Scriabin Etude. Into the latter-named piece she seemed to read the inspiration of a giant, constantly crushed, yet just as constantly rising again to overcome all obstacles. Decorated with green wreaths, she gave an admirable rendition of the proud and martial spirit of the Polonaise.

The audience greeted Miss Duncan enthusiastically, but was perhaps even more generous in its applause of some of the ensemble numbers, in which the children of the school participated. Schubert's "Marche Militaire," a work which Miss Duncan made familiar in America, and a polka by Rachmaninoff, were among the best of the group dances. The performance came to a close with the dancing of the "Internationale," in which the children, in red costumes, executed a series of graceful winding motions under the leadership of Isadora and Irma Duncan.

The performance served to show that Isadora Duncan's art is still admirable and, in some of its dramatic effects, unique. It also illustrated the remarkable progress of the 40 girls in the Duncan School, which has been in existence for less than two years. Their free, swinging movements and gestures, carried out with remarkable attention to harmony and rhythm, furnished a refreshing contrast to the strained and affected attitudes which are associated with some of the modern developments in the Russian theater and the Russian ballet.

## New Chorus by Holst

at Bach Choir Concert

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Bach Choir, under conductor, Ralph Vaughan Williams, gave a concert at Queen's Hall on Dec. 19, which will last longer in the memory of those who heard it than many performances of more meticulous finish and immaculate technique. Nobility of purpose, fine seriousness, a big oblivion of things insincere and conventional, marked everything from the outset. That here and there the choir failed to sing Holst's difficult music in tune, that the balance between the male and female voices was unsatisfactory (that were too few of the former), and that the tone quality in the aggregate was inferior to what could have been produced by a Yorkshire choir—these facts, though patent to any observer, could not obscure the fine feeling of the whole. The concert was like an unfinished canvas from a master hand. The large conception of art was all there—could not fail to be with such a musician as Vaughan Williams in command, but the choir did not carry his work to the implied

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conclusion of perfect technique because it was mainly an amateur association, and amateurs rarely know how to get the professional polish.

The first part of the program contained a couple of works by Gustav Holst, one of which was new to London—namely his setting of Walt Whitman's "Ode to Death." The poem is of more sustained flight, freer from sudden lapses into colloquial expression, than often happens with Whitman, but Holst's music does not soar or equally steady plumes. Passages of great beauty alternate with passages in which the emotion seems willed rather than inspired. Even after two hearings (for the ode was sung twice during the evening) second thoughts only reinforced first impressions. The work is to be praised for its parts rather than for its entirety: expression and design are not completely fused. The music is hard, too, on average singers. At one point in particular Holst leads his voices on to a most difficult chord, and then joins them to the wood-wind instruments, whose players cannot adjust their pitch to the choir, however shaky the intonation of the latter may be.

Holst's "Festival Te Deum," sung at the beginning of the concert, is a straightforward work, full of sonorous choral effects, and distinctly easier than the ode. The same straightforward element was noticeable in Mr. Harold Samuel's performance of Bach's Concerto in E major. It was not quite his best Bach playing, but strong and sweet enough.

The second part of the program contained (by request) the "Pastoral" Symphony by Vaughan Williams, which has not been heard in London since its production at a Royal Philharmonic concert in 1921. Here is a work which people either like very much or do not care for at all—probably in proportion to their apprehension of things unseen. Heard now, under its composer's direction, and well played by the London Symphony Orchestra, it seemed more lovely and unworldly than ever. Yet the quietude is never dull. The solo for the natural trumpet in the slow movement and the wordless soprano solo in the finale are as impressive as anything Vaughan Williams has ever written. Byrnie's six-part Motet, "This Day Christ Was Born," and three carols by Peter Warlock rounded off the concert with a touch of Christmas jubilation. M. M. S.

## Negro Art Shown in Paris

Paris, Dec. 28

Special Correspondence

THE picturesque exhibition of "Art Indigène" held at the Pavillon de Marsan was for many a veritable revelation. Indeed, occasion had been given already to see a few specimens of African sculpture. But it was more a matter of exciting curiosity than of presenting examples of art as it has developed in the races themselves for centuries, testifying to the profound sentiment of style in the primitive peoples.

The objects exhibited are to be considered not as masterpieces, but as the childish, naive expression of the eternal aspirations of the human being who has not been altered by civilization. It is the expression of his terror, of his legends, of his fates, of his need for embellishing life. The native artists can transport reality to the ideal, even chimerical plane. There is in this art no "naturalism," no desire to represent things as they are. The artist composes, he creates harmonies which appear to him agreeable, he arranges shapes which he has freely chosen. This exhibition deals a final blow to the declining Cubism. Negro art exists. Cubism and expressionism have derived from this art far superior to these masks, these statuettes, these arms, these stuffs, show a naive sentiment of caricature but they show also an art well organized, complete, rich, coming from long tra-

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SCIENCE MONITOR.

Wood Engraving as  
Portrait Medium

Cleveland, Jan. 10

Special Correspondence

IN A wood engraving shown in Gallery X, at the Cleveland Museum of Art, Robert Gibbings, a British artist who has gained prominence in the field of wood engraving, presents an impression of William Walcot, noted English artist



Courtesy Cleveland Museum of Art  
Portrait of William Walcot, by Robert Gibbings

whose work as an etcher is sometimes likened to that of Whistler. It is a curious illustration of the possibilities of a few lines and a liberal use of ink, where dark colors and shadows predominate, all with no gradations of light and shade.

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word of appreciation from those who

have enjoyed good service in a

restaurant advertised in THE CHRISTIAN

SCIENCE MONITOR.

## "The Merry Wives" Revived

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Jan. 1

LYRIC THEATRE, Hammer Smith.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor."

A comedy by William Shakespeare.

The cast:

Sir John Falstaff..... Roy Byford

Pistol..... John Collins

Nym..... (Followers of Falstaff) Pilbeam

Robin, Page to Falstaff..... Betty Scorer

Simple, servant to Pistol..... Mark Turner

Hugby, servant to Dr. Caius..... Geoffrey Wincott

Misses Ford..... Dorothy Green

Misses Page..... Edith Evans

Anne Page, her daughter..... Phyllis Shannaw

Misses Quickly, servant to Dr. Caius..... Elsie French

Servants to Ford, Page, etc.

I went to the Lyric, Hammersmith,

rather doubtful whether the revival of







## GOOD YEAR FOR IRON MINING IS ALMOST ASSURED

Companies in the Lake District  
Are Preparing for a Big  
Season

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 16 (Special).—Iron mining companies in the Lake district are preparing for a big season in 1924. Equipment orders now out for figures of recently closed are larger than for several years, and are estimated at nearly \$2,000,000.

These include all sorts of machinery for mines, both underground and surface; locomotives, both steam and electric; surface and underground, steam shovels, mine cars for stripping and ore, air compressors, hoists and hoisting apparatus; steam and electric drills of all sizes; pumps, machine tools of all sorts, rock crushers, ore washers, and in fact, covering the entire range of machinery used about mine operations.

A number of mines that have been operated by steam power are being changed to electricity, requiring a tremendous volume of electric appliances and motors. Power for these will be supplied by the Minnesota Power & Light Company, which is working on a program of \$15,000,000 extensions to its plants.

A distinct advance in methods is the application of the caterpillar type of traction to steam and electric shovels, which up to now have been towed by heavy rails spaced to 16 or 18 feet gauges. But it has been found that the caterpillar type of carriage is adapted even to these enormous weights and strains, caused by the peculiar work to be done. One company alone is buying 27 of these caterpillar mountings for shovels.

In spite of the fact that iron ore shipments were nearly 10,000,000 tons more in 1923 than in 1922, the year ended with 1,300,000 tons less on hand at Duluth and lower lake docks than a year ago. In view of this and the general demand for iron and steel products, mining companies look for a good year and a business probably at least up to that of 1923.

## NAUMKEAG STEAM COTTON EARN \$30 A SHARE ON OLD STOCK

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company reports for the year ended Dec. 1, 1923, profit and loss surplus of \$4,180,725, compared with \$4,223,132 for 1922, and \$4,167,293 two years ago. The earnings per share indicate that a share on the old stock or \$15 a share on the new stock, a 100 per cent stock dividend having been declared during the year.

In the 1922 year the company earned \$25.36 and in 1921 \$20.77 a share.

OTIS STEEL EARNINGS  
Otis Steel earnings for 1923 are estimated at \$1,500,000, or 17 1/2 per cent back dividends accrued amounting to \$1,500,000. The company is expected to be in a position to pay a 100 per cent stock dividend during the year.

## Letter to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to return unsolicited material.

"Conscription of Capital"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
The term "conscription of capital" is very misleading, and should not be used in connection with the war. It is a financial term, and as such, it is a misnomer. As used by some, it may mean, or be intended to mean, something quite harmless or thoroughly beneficial. As used by others, it may mean, or be intended to mean, something exceedingly stupid and useless. Much of the difference of opinion over the proposal to conscript capital in order to finance the war, is due to this misunderstanding. The fault is with those who have chosen to use a misleading term.

That the sacrifices of war should be as nearly equalized as is physically possible goes without saying. No breath need be wasted in arguing this point. It is, and always will remain, a scandal that while the soldiers were at the front, suffering and dying, others who remained at home enjoyed better incomes than they ever enjoyed before. In so far as it is physically possible to avoid this, the government should try to do so. It would be utterly stupid and ineffective, however, to attempt to conscript capital in the strict sense of the word.

Capital consists of material things, tools, machines, buildings, engines, horses, plows, fences, sheds, tractors, etc. In the strictest sense, the conscription of capital means that the Government shall take possession of large numbers of such things. The question then arises, What would the Government do with them if it had them? They would not be of any use to it in prosecuting the war. The only thing it could possibly do with them is to sell them at a profit, and then use the proceeds to buy things which it really needed.

What the Government wants is war supplies, and the money with which to buy them. In these days incomes take the form of money pretty largely. Part of the farmer's income, of course, is in the goods he produces, and he can use his own consumption. A heavy taxation of incomes of all kinds is to be commended, even though the taxes seem, in some cases, to be confiscatory. This will accomplish the result of forcing every person to share in the burdens of war. Every laborer who finds himself in the possession of a better income in war times than he had before should have his surplus income taxed away; every business man likewise. This would take care of surplus profits. In addition, all incomes above a certain minimum should be taxed to the bone.

Let us suppose that \$1000 is regarded as the necessary minimum for the man with a family. We could begin by taxing 50 or 75 per cent of all the surplus above \$1000, no matter whether the receiver of such an income is a manual worker or a great capitalist. It could also be graduated and approach 100 per cent on the surplus above \$1000 in the case of very large incomes.

If those who speak about the con-

## PAGE & SHAW, INC. HAVE GOOD YEAR

Sales in 1923 34 Per Cent Increase Over Those of 1922

Preliminary figures for 1923 place net sales of Page & Shaw, Inc., candy manufacturers, at \$5,500,000, although final figures have not yet been received from western branches, Canada or England. Sales for 1922 were approximately \$4,100,000. Returns already in show a satisfactory profit. Net profit in 1922 was \$400,000.

An important factor in 1923 was the quick turn-over. About 10 turns were made of working capital. The company also has 25 retail stores scattered over America and Europe. Page & Shaw factories have a combined capacity of 25,000 pounds of candy each day. The Cambridge factory alone is equipped to make 18,000 pounds each day. Current production at Cambridge is at the rate of 16,000 pounds daily. In the manufacture of Page & Shaw's famous chocolate, over 1,500,000 pounds of chocolate were used in 1923 and 1,775,000 pounds of sugar.

Wages in 1923 were high, averaging 110 per cent over those of 1916. But owing to improvements in equipment and efficiency, actual labor cost per pound in 1923 was less than in 1916.

During the year Page & Shaw purchased, mostly from savings, the building which it occupies in Philadelphia, at a price close to \$500,000.

The usual dividend of 7 per cent was paid on the \$375,000 of preferred stock, which the company has owned since 1912. It is owned by Otis E. Dunham, president, received 10 per cent, the same as in 1922.

## AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

1 Webster-Atlas Nat Bank 197, up 1/4  
2 Beacon Trust Co. 250, up 1/4  
3 North Adams Nat Bank 125, up 1/4  
4 Otis Co. 120, unchanged  
5 Mass Cotton Mills 124, up 1/4  
6 Tremont & Suffolk Mills 121, up 1/4  
7 Hamilton Woolen 94, up 1/4  
8 Heywood Wakefield com 119, up 1/4  
9 Saco Lowell Shovel 115, up 1/4  
10 New London North R R 110  
11 Sullivan Machinery 64, up 1/4  
12 American Glue com 39, up 1/4  
13 Lawrence Glue com 38, up 1/4  
14 Merrimack Hat Corp 44, unchanged  
15 United Fruit 190, up 1/4  
16 Puget Sound 40, up 1/4  
17 H. H. Franklin Mfg 22, up 1/4  
18 Do pf 8 1/2, up 1/4  
19 Granite & Ruben 47, up 1/4  
20 First Nat Bank, Boston 320, up 1/4  
21 Arlington Mills 95, up 1/4  
22 Bingham 100, up 1/4  
23 Ludlow Mfg 147, up 1/4  
24 State W & S 14, up 1/4  
25 Charles River 144, up 1/4  
26 Boston Belting 19, up 1/4  
27 Mass Lighting 22, up 1/4  
28 Walter Baker 127, up 1/4  
29 Am Glue 39, up 1/4  
30 Lockwood Glue Co pf 10  
31 Pond & Co pf 70  
32 Sullivan Machinery 64, up 1/4  
33 State Theatre pf 12, unchanged

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC  
Pacific Gas & Electric during the three years ended Dec. 31, 1923, has expended more than \$50,000,000 in new construction, according to Vice-President A. F. Hockenbeamer. This is exclusive of the cost of other properties acquired.

ANOTHER GASOLINE INCREASE  
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—Standard Oil of Kentucky has advanced gasoline 2 cents a gallon, effective Thursday, throughout its territory.

## BRITISH SHOE AND LEATHER TRADES MAKING PROGRESS

Foreign Business in Hides Shows  
Gain—Shoe Exports Have  
Unusual Increase

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Board of Trade statistics have just been published and show the British leather trades to be in a sound condition.

Imports of wet hides for the first 11 months of 1923 were 348,388 hundredweights (value £2,501,455) compared with 533,274 hundredweights (value £2,043,286) for the corresponding period of 1922.

Exports of dry hides for the first eleven months of 1923 and 1922 were 439,214 hundredweights (value £1,650,487) and 562,604 hundredweights (value £2,125,420), respectively.

Exports of British hides for the January-November periods of 1922 and 1923 were valued at £295,191 and £435,682, respectively. Up to the end of November, 1923, America has bought British hides to the value of £14,574, compared with £138,498 for the corresponding period of 1922—generally considered a remarkable fact in view of the unstable state of the dollar exchange.

America continues also to be a big buyer of British sheep pelts, as her bill for dove-tailed pelts up to the end of November amounted to £124,916, compared with £137,447 for Jan.-Nov., 1922. British oil leather dressers seem unable to pay as high a price as the United States for pelts or sheep linings.

Big Gain in Shoe Exports

Exports of leather for the first 11 months of 1923-24 were valued at £3,378,402 and £3,763,939, America's share being £446,754 and £204,887. Germany has imported British leather to the value of £146,441 and £147,545 for the periods mentioned.

Exports of saddlery and harness for the January-November periods were valued at £1,469,264 and £2,644,582. America taking goods valued at £41,740 and £55,087. Exports of leather gloves for the same periods were valued at £129,147 and £109,067.

Exports of British-made shoes show a remarkable increase up to the end of November. The value of British shoes sent overseas for the January-November periods was £1,234,444 and £2,578,127 and £3,941,360, the biggest customers for 1923 being British South Africa £789,265, British East Indies £116,675, New Zealand £780,728, and the United States £1,756,597. It must be remembered, however, that exports to Ireland are now scheduled under the latter heading, which, of course, swells the figures to a large extent.

Big Leather Imports

Imports of leather continue on an enormous scale, the value of undressed leather for the first 11 months of 1922 and 1923 being £2,910,870 and £3,045,266 respectively. America's share being £251,034 and £483,113. Imports of undressed leather of course include the big totals of half tanned kips, and rough leather from Australia. Including tanned goat and sheep skins, Britain India the value of the import up to the end of November was £2,282,544.

The value of the imports of dressed leather for the January-November period of 1922-23 was £1,234,444 and £2,997,408. Of this quantity America supplied the following: Glace kid £1,483,441; patent, £522,421; all other sorts, including chrome calf and sides, £291,573, compared with £1,234,444 for the 11 months of 1922—the decline being due first to the rate of exchange and to the dump of German upper stock. There is at last a prospect of the dump being cleared up, as German manufacturers have decided not to pay German manufacturers the reparation duty on future deliveries.

## LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's livestock market were:

Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; beef steers, yearlings and she-goats steady; calves closing trade on beef steers of value to sell at \$9.50 and above strong to shade higher in some lots. Bulk of the market, top heavyweights, \$11.75; best big weight bullocks, \$11.85; average weight, \$11.50; good choice yearlings, practically absent; some choice yearlings, \$10.50; bulls, steady to weak; bulk sausage bulls, \$4.50; vealers, \$5.00; 50c lower; bulk light weight kind to packers, \$9.10; outsiders up to \$11.50 and above; stockers and feeders, bulk of the market, \$10.00; some meaty feeders out of first hands, \$10.00; Hog—Receipts, 65,000; closed extremely slow; big packers bidding, \$15 to 20c lower; bulk desirable butchers, \$17.00; 10c lower; bulk light weight strong weight, \$16.00; estimated holdover, \$16.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; fat lambs, strong; sheep and feeding lambs, around steady; top desirable fat wool lambs, \$11.75; clipped lambs averaging 10 pounds, \$11.25; choice yearling wethers around 100 pounds, \$11; choice strictly aged wethers, \$10.50; bulk medium and heavyweights, \$7.50; bulk feeding lambs, \$11.50 to \$12.75.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

Quoted by Stone & Webster

Arlington & Rockland cap.	125	140
Baton Rouge Elec Co com.	121	121
Baton Rouge Elec Co pf.	82	82
Blackstone Val Elec Co pf.	73	73
Blackstone Val Elec Co pf.	73	73
Cent Miss Val Elec Prop pf.	78	78
Cent Miss Val Elec Prop pf.	78	78
Columbus El & Power Co com.	119	120
Col Elec & Power Co 1st pf.	116	116
Col Elec & Power Co 2d pf.	92	95
Conn Power Co pf.	94	94
Eastern Texas Elec Co pf.	110	112
Edison El III Co of Boston cap.	126	126
El Paso Elec Co com.	85	85
El Paso Elec Co pf.	85	85
El Paso Gas Works Co cap.	200	200
Galveston-Houston Elec Co pf.	47	47
Haverhill Gas Light Co cap.	80	85
Houghton City Elec Light Co com.	15	15
Houghton City Elec Light Co pf.	15	15
Jacksonville Traction Co com.	3	3
Jacksonville Traction Co pf.	3	3
Lowell Elec Light Corp.	198	198
Mississippi River Power Co com.	22	22
Mississippi River Power Co pf.	22	22
Northern Texas Elec Co pf.	68	68
Northern Texas Elec Co pf.	68	68
Pennsylvania Elec Co com.	10	10
Pennsylvania Elec Co pf.	35	35
Pub Svc Invest Co com.	100	100
Pub Svc Invest Co pf.	100	100
Puget Sound Pow & Light Co pf.	44	46
Puget Sound Pow & Light Co pf.	44	46
Railway & Light Securities Co pf.	91	91
Savannah Elec & Power Co pf.	102	102
Savannah Elec & Power Co pf.	67	67
Sierra Pacific Elec Co com.	8	8
Sierra Pacific Elec Co pf.	77	78
Tampa Elec Co com.	142	142

## FRENCH BONDS PURCHASED

Up to Jan. 12, \$29,368,300 of the \$100,000,000 French Government, external 7 1/2 per cent bonds had been purchased by the sinking fund trustees, leaving outstanding \$70,631,700.

## TONE ON LONDON EXCHANGE FIRM

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Markets on the stock exchange today were firm, with sentiment more cheerful on improvement in foreign exchanges and a better feeling toward the political situation.

On the continued development of the market, advancing sharply. Japanese bonds improved somewhat, after receding under selling attributed to earthquake shocks. French loans reacted after early strength. Brazilian issues were under realization. Mining stocks were cheerful in spots.

Gilt-edge issues were strong and industrialists on the whole steady. Rio Tinto held at 28 1/2 and Hudson's Bay at 5 1/2.

## AMERICA PLANS TO GROW OWN RUBBER

Aims to Be Independent of Britain—Experts Now Seek Favorable Soils

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The proposal to develop crude rubber supplies for American industry in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Latin America is receiving increasing support from consumers and manufacturers of rubber, according to reports received by the United States Department of Commerce, which is investigating the possibility of the rubber industry in the United States.

Many large interests which in the beginning opposed the project, or at best only gave it lukewarm support, have become its enthusiastic advocates since preliminary reports from the four expeditions began coming in. It has become more evident, it is pointed out, that American industry must develop its own rubber supplies if it is to defeat the present British monopoly.

Manipulations of the British combine in limiting the amount of crude product available in the market in order to raise prices has caused considerable inconvenience to American rubber interests, it is stated, and in recent months more than half of the principal groups in the industry have indicated their support of the project now under investigation by Commerce Department experts, and are ready to assist in any plan which would make American manufacturers independent of the British combine.

The final reports of the four expeditions will not be available until late in 1924. It is reported that the government of the various countries in which the experts are pursuing their investigations have been very friendly and have offered practical assistance in many cases. The four parties are made up of rubber and soil experts from the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, and representatives of various American companies.

## CALCUTTA TRADE SHOWING REVIVAL

Exports Have Been Exceeding Imports Since January, 1922

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5 (Special).—There are certainly signs of a trade revival in Calcutta at the present time, though whether this is of a permanent nature, or just seasonal activity, which always sets in with the cold weather, remains to be seen. Exchange is high, but it generally rises at this time of the year, when the crops have been harvested and are being moved.

It was in January, 1922, that the balance of trade, after some 18 very depressing months, again turned definitely in India's favor. Every month since, except October, 1923, has shown a considerable and sometimes an immense favorable balance. October, 1923, showed India's total exports of merchandise at over 25 1/2 crores of rupees. Even the net imports of "treasures" valued at just under 4 1/2 crores of rupees, did not fully pay for the balance of exports over imports.

Sales of council bills in London were heavy, and the exchange rate, though months of the current fiscal year India's merchandise exports have exceeded her imports by 64 crores of rupees, compared with 82 crores of rupees for the whole of the previous year, has not yet returned to its former level. Net imports of treasure this year have been heavy, but at the present moment, the depression in the sterling rate of gold is retarding India's import of gold, so long as exchange continues to exceed imports, exchange is expected to remain high, more particularly so if the Secretary of State's ability or willingness to sell rupees in London becomes exhausted.

## COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:

	Jan. 16	Dec. 16	Jan. 17
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.25	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.22	1.24 1/2	1.24 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.85 1/2	.85 1/2	.85 1/2
Corn, No. 2 white	.87	.87	.87
Flour, Minneapolis	6.25	6.25	6.30
Leaf, prime	13.00	13.40	12.00
Pork, mess	25.75	25.75	25.75
Beef, family	21.00	21.00	21.00
Sugar, gran	8.25	8.00	8.30
Ice, No. 1 Philadelphia	26.00	26.00	26.00
Silver	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Lead	7.50	7.25	7.50
Copper	13.50	13.12 1/2	13.50
Rubber, rib am shd.	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
Cotton, Mid. Upland	14.25	14.25	14.25
Steel billets, 12 in.	42.50	42.50	42.50
Print cloths	.07 1/2	.08	.07 1/2
Zinc	6.70	6.81	7.25

## L. R. STEEL PROTECTIVE TRUST

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The trustees and Referee James W. Persons received yesterday the proposals of the L. R. Steel Protective Trust, which trust for taking the \$26,000,000 concern out of bankruptcy. The papers were submitted to the referee for his consideration, and so that the trustees may have time to study the plans. They will not be made public until Friday. A percentage plan to creditors and a time scheme for paying off the remainder of the indebtedness of the trust are the feature of all of the plans submitted.

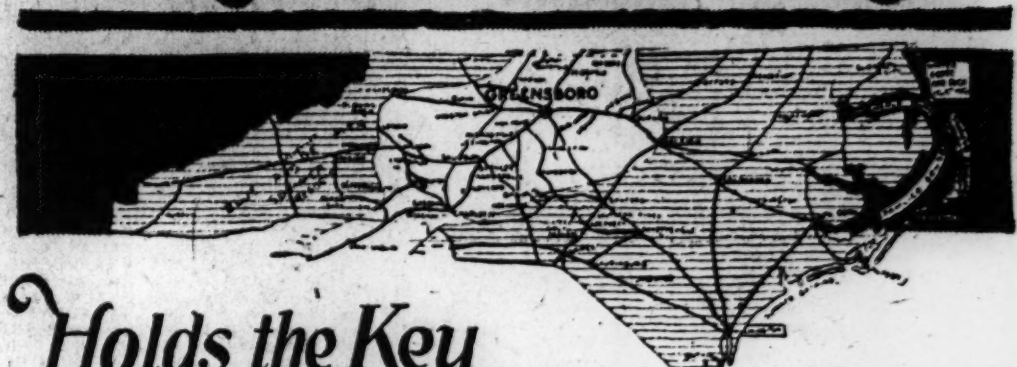
## BANK OF FRANCE DIVIDEND

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Bank of France dividend for the second half of 1923 is 145 francs net, or the same as for the first half, making 290 francs net for the year on each 1000-franc share. In the preceding year net dividend was 280 francs and in 1921, 270. During the war it remained steady at 200 and in 1913 was 200. The figure for 1923 has never hitherto been attained. The nominal quotation for shares on the Paris Bourse at the end of the year was 7300.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT FINANCES

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Exchequer report for the week ended Jan. 12 shows a gross profit of £1,724,184 and a net profit of £1,440,440. Floating debt totaled £847,695,000.

# GREENSBORO



## Holds the Key to North Carolina's Wonder Industrial Zone

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At Greensboro, rail routes and good roads converge from all directions, tapping a region of rich, diversified crops, of which this year's cotton alone will pay the farmer the biggest profit he has ever had.

Greensboro has ideal location—close to raw materials of farm, forest, mine and fishery—close to the markets—nearer to the center of population of the U. S. A., than Boston, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia or Richmond—and is amply provided with banking facilities, hydro-electric power and native white labor—a splendid headquarters for manufacturing, wholesaling or sales division offices.

For tributary territory—within 50 miles are 75 good manufacturing towns and 600,000 people; within 75 miles, enough big textile mills to spin 1,000,000 bales of cotton annually, one-tenth the entire 1923 U. S. crop. Greensboro, Winston-Salem and High Point form a close industrial triangle, including 323 factories, \$126,000,000 capital, which in 1922 made goods worth \$305,000,000.

Greensboro has business government, low taxation, progressive citizenship, practically no foreign population, 17% good, colored folk; six colleges, fine public schools, hospitals, libraries, churches, hotels and clubs.

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## MOODY'S RATINGS

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## AUSTRIA ISSUES A NEW COINAGE

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Austria has decided to issue silver coins to economize on the printing of paper, notes of small nominal values, which is proving costly. The coins will be the schilling, equal to 10,000 Austrian kronen or 14 cents, the half schilling and the double schilling. There are also to be copper coins to take the place of the 100 and 200 kronen notes.

Money remains exceedingly dear in Vienna despite stabilization of the currency. Even first-class commercial houses are paying at least 30 per cent per annum and frequently 40 per cent or 50 per cent. The average rate on exchanges is 2 per cent a week.

## Public Utility Earnings

IDAHO POWER  
November: 1923 1922  
Gross revenues \$205,941 \$199,106  
Net 119,925 115,440  
Surplus 66,891 65,457  
Gross—12 months 2,515,811 2,432,748  
Net earnings 1,588,842 1,522,823  
Surplus 817,573 680,027  
Pref divd 141,931 90,545  
Balance 475,947 559,483







DECLINING STOCKS  
OF WOOL POINT TO  
ADVANCING PRICES

Big Drop in Foreign Wool Supply in Boston—Europe a Keen Bidder

A report just issued by the secretary of the Boston Wool Trade Association is another straw pointing to higher prices for wool.

Undoubtedly, the quantity reported, 72,792,238 pounds, was considerably less than the majority of the trade had supposed available in the Boston market and may be taken to be indicative of a fairly light stock of wool in the other markets of the country, as well as in the hands of the growers of the west.

This report covering stocks of wool owned by dealers in Boston on Jan. 1 given out by Secretary F. Nathaniel Perkins from the usual computation made by Cooley &amp; Marvin Company, shows a decrease of 13,000,000 pounds, the stock this year amounting to 72,792,238 pounds, compared with 85,792,238 pounds last year, 83,542,440 pounds at the beginning of 1923, and 87,642,238 pounds at the beginning of 1922.

This stock report takes no account of wool in transit, either from the country or abroad and undoubtedly a fair weight of wool could be added to the quantity as reported coming from abroad and some wool has been purchased recently in the West by Boston dealers.

Compared with last year, however, the purchases abroad have been considerably less and the stocks en route from the West to Boston are not means heavy, so that in any event, the stock report may be taken to be fairly representative of the real situation.

Domestic Wool Stocks Up  
It is interesting to note that the stock of domestic wool in this market, 47,792,238 pounds, is considerably larger than a year ago, an increase of 117 per cent, including a fairly sizable quantity of territory wool, mostly consigned. The stocks of foreign wool, on the other hand, showed a 50 per cent decrease from a year ago, amounting to 26,053,033 pounds. This is confirmatory of the general belief that comparatively little wool has been bought abroad for this country so far this season.

With this latest information in hand, the wool merchants appear to have become a little more optimistic concerning the future. More activity on the part of the buyers is reported, not only in the domestic markets, but abroad also, American buyers being among the chief operators in the foreign markets. American buyers in Sydney, for instance, reported to have been the biggest buyers at the resumption of the sales there this week and the same report was made with reference to the Melbourne sales, where some good sound wools were offered and met keen competition, prices rising 5 per cent on merinos and comebacks over the last Melbourne auctions (pre-holiday) and 10 per cent on crossbreds.

At the resumption of the sales in Melbourne this week, America was a keen operator, as was England, and prices were fully up to a level with the new prices prevailing at Melbourne and Sydney.

Foreign Prices Firm  
Quotations on the Sydney and Melbourne markets are made conservatively on the basis of about \$1.25, clean basis, landed in Boston, for 64-70s good combing wools; about \$1.20, clean basis, on 64s, and around \$1.15, clean basis, for topmaking 64-70s wools.

Some other cables report higher rates, in fact, one cable from Melbourne quoted shaft 64-70s combing at \$1.30, clean basis, landed Boston, while 64-70s short combing were quoted at close to \$1.25, and spinners' combed, 58-60s, were quoted as high as \$1.15, clean basis, in bond.

For crossbred 58-59s of good spinners' types, the market was quoted at about \$1.05, clean basis, landed in bond, or \$1.10, clean basis, a prohibitive rate for this market when domestic 56s (three-thirds) are to be had at \$1.10, clean basis.

Advices from the River Plate report that market an exceedingly difficult one in which to operate. Uruguay has been specially adverse on account of the sharp rise in exchange against this market and Buenos Aires, where prices again, partly by an expert tax, while the short supply of wools in South America is constantly operating to force prices higher.

Likewise at the Cape, prices are very strong and the best 12 months combing wools are quoted on a clean landed basis, Boston, in bond, at about \$1.25, while the most attractive wools are strong in proportion.

Prices, at Liverpool, tomorrow, are expected to hold up firmly, compared with the sale at Hull, last Friday, so far as comparisons may be possible. The European markets still want wool and are bound to have it, if it can be had within reach of their purses.

Russia is said to be still in great need of woolen clothing, while the central European countries are destitute of woolen clothing. As a woolman observed, the other day, "If America buys wool abroad, she must be prepared to do so in the face of a very keen competitor, who is bound to stretch his purse strings to the limit."

American Woolen Opening  
Some wool is being bought in the West for eastern accounts from time to time, although many of the holdings are above the levels which the eastern dealers are willing to pay. The growers are showing confidence with reference to the future and it has been found impossible to buy wools any cheaper within the last week or two than what they were held for prior to the holidays. Reports with reference to the new clip are all very encouraging and some increase in the quantity of wool available for the coming year.

The wool trade awaits with increasing interest the opening of the lines of heavyweight goods by the American Woolen Company. Most observers look for a slight advance in price, and are convinced that the big company will use its great influence to keep down prices to the utmost of its ability, as a prerequisite to a good volume of business.

The steady upward tendency of the market, however, cannot be ignored, especially when considered in conjunction with the fact that the stocks of wool in the country are much less than they were a year ago, and that the cost of labor is 12 1/2 per cent higher than it was a year ago.

Current transfers in the local market have included some secured wools on speculation between dealers at slightly higher rates and some greasy wools. Also, manufacturers have been willing to pay close to \$1.40, clean basis, for fine staple territory selected and for Ohio delaines (64-70s shaft). Half-blood (60s) combings have been sold at \$1.30, three-eighths combing territory at fully \$1.10, clean basis, and quarter-blood (56s) at 95 cents, clean basis, which prices are strongly maintained.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (Special).—The tariff rate on a tinsel knitted cloth, known as tinsel, is reduced in a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers sustaining a protest of M. J. Frank &amp; Co., Inc. The cloth in question is knitted on entry at the rate of 55 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 135 of the tariff act of 1922 for woven fabrics, ribbons, tresses and tassels, made wholly or in chief of metal threads.

The board new rules in a rather lengthy opinion by Judge Fischer that duty should be levied on this cloth at the rate of only 45 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 135 for articles made wholly or in chief of tinsel wire. The fact that the cloth in question is knitted removes it from the provision under which it was classified, Judge Fischer states in concluding his opinion.

## DIVIDENDS

American Radiator Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, the common payable March 31 to stock of record March 15 and the preferred payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Commonwealth Power Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, the common payable May 1 to stock of record April 15 and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, the common payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

National Biscuit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, the common payable April 15 to stock of record March 31 and the preferred payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

American Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, the common payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15 and the preferred payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Martin-Parr Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, the common payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15 and the preferred payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Virginia Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, the common payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15 and the preferred payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Regular Consolidated Oil declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Feb. 15, and 2 per cent on the preferred, payable Feb. 15, to stock of record Jan. 15.

Alaska Packers declared the usual annual extra dividend of \$2, derived from the net income on insurance fund, and regular quarterly \$2, both payable Feb. 9 to stock of record Jan. 31.

C. C. of the Melville Shoe Corporation declared the regular dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, and 50 cents a share on the common, both payable Feb. 10 to stock of record Jan. 21.

The Berkshire Woolen Company of Pittsfield, Mass., declared a dividend of 6 per cent. A 10 per cent dividend was paid last year.

Merchants' Trust declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Stephens Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable on demand to stock of record Jan. 14. In the previous quarter 1 1/2 per cent was paid.

Davis Mills declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 22 to stock of record March 8. For the quarter of 1923 a 2 per cent extra was paid.

Luther Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

West Penn Company declared \$1 quarterly common dividend, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15. Previously the quarterly dividend was 50 cents.

Merchants' Trust declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 2 per cent on the preferred, the common payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15 and the preferred payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

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# Diversity of Empire Products Emphasize Value of Exhibition

From East to West, From Frozen North to Equator, Earth's  
Natural Resources Are Drawn Upon and Utilized

By PHILIP SNOWDEN, M. P.

Wembley, England, Jan. 5.—The British Empire Exhibition, which is to be held in London this year—the greatest exhibition of its kind ever held—has two primary objects. The first is to bring the far-flung dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations into closer sentimental touch with each other, and the second is to develop trade among the constituent countries of the empire.

The latter object is perhaps the more important of the two from the point of view of immediate necessity. Trade carried on under free conditions is a great incentive for the promotion of good will. It teaches countries that their economic interests are mutually dependent and beneficial. The blood ties which bind the governing parts of the British Empire together help to make trading relations more easy.

The British Empire Exhibition has no party nor political significance. The recent general election has shown the danger of importing political schemes into the discussion of the question of trade development within the Empire. There is a vast field in which non-party and nonpolitical effort may operate to promote closer relations between the British manufacturer and the dominion markets. The purpose of the exhibition is to exploit that field.

## No Market Must Be Neglected

Great Britain has a vast army of unemployed. Futurists tell us that we must be prepared to accept that fact complacently as inevitable for many years to come. That is a counsel of despair quite unworthy of a people who have faced and overcome difficulties as great in the past. It may be true that under the most favorable circumstances it will be some years before we can recover to the full the markets we have lost on the Continent of Europe. Great Britain must give its help to the pacification and economic reconstruction of Europe, for that is so important to our trade and commerce. We cannot afford to neglect any possible market.

But the British Empire is the greatest undeveloped market in the world. It is the most diversified. The products of the British Empire range from the natural resources of the frozen north to those of the equatorial regions. This has a double importance to Great Britain. The British Empire, owing to the variety of its climate, is capable of producing and supplying every kind of food, and

growing material for the manufacturers of Great Britain; and the great variety of manufactured articles needed by populations living under different climatic conditions gives a diversity to the manufacturing trade of Great Britain.

**Dominions and Crown Colonies**  
In considering the possibilities of the development of Empire trade we are apt to attach too much importance to the self-governing dominions, to the neglect of the possibilities of the crown colonies and India. The latter have already vast populations which have at present a very low purchasing power. India, for instance, has a population nearly as large as the whole of Europe, far larger than the population of South America, and more than twice the population of the United States. If we could raise the standard of living in the crown colonies and India we could add hundreds of millions a year to the export trade of Great Britain. The only justification of imperialism is that it is leading the subject peoples to a higher standard of civilization.

But more attention to the development of the non-self-governing parts of the Empire does not involve the neglect of the great possibilities of the dominions. The latter of necessity will develop slowly, because they must rely for an increase of population upon immigration from the home-land. This raises the vitally important question of the better organization of immigration schemes. The British Empire Exhibition ought to be utilized as an opportunity for putting this matter on a more satisfactory footing. If facilities for the emigration of the right type of person, who voluntarily agrees to try his fortune in the dominions, can be arranged between the Imperial Government and the dominion governments, it would be greatly to the advantage of all the countries.

The exhibition should be valuable in serving the following purposes: It will show British manufacturers the character of the overseas markets, and the overseas producers the possibilities of the British market. It will bring traders throughout the Empire into personal touch with each other, and give the general public a more adequate knowledge of the colonies as places of habitation. The exhibition should do much to increase trade with the Empire; and, as our exports to overseas parts of the Empire must be wholly manufactured articles, that increase of trade will give the stimulus to employment so much needed.

## WHALES LEAVING SOUTH AFRICA SEAS

No Restriction in Industry Leads

**Cetacea to Change Habitat**  
CAPE TOWN, Dec. 15 (Special Correspondence).—There is a grave danger that the whale in South African waters will be rarely. So profitable has the industry proved during the past few years, and so many the whaling stations that have sprung up on the South African coast, that the species are now migrating further south and east.

The chief of the Natal Fisheries Department, H. W. B. Marley, states that unless something is done to regulate whaling, the industry here must perish. Unrestricted whaling has been the rule in South African waters, and the consequence is that every year the hump-back and inshore feeding whales are becoming scarcer.

The hump-back, in particular, has been a prize much sought after in the past by the vessels of the South African whaling fleet, for they are comparatively easily caught and offer a good return on the amount of oil yield. On the other hand, the sperm or cachalot whale has not been hunted in the past to the same extent, as this species keeps generally well away from the land.

Speaking of the whaling industry during the past few years, Mr. Marley stated that it had enjoyed a long period of prosperity. However, during the war, the Natal whaling fleet, and as a result large stocks of oil were indefinitely held up. But a demand for raw oil allowed the companies to realize their stocks on profitable terms, and the recovery was gradually improving, so that there was every prospect of good prices being realized for some time to come.

## GREAT BRITAIN LEADS IN VALUE OF GOODS PALESTINE IMPORTS

JERUSALEM, Dec. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The total value of goods imported into Palestine during the third quarter of 1923 amounted to £1,077,777, as compared with £1,251,713 during the third quarter of 1922. Great Britain leads the list with £237,567, of which £22,000 were military and Government stores. Syria comes second, with £202,834. The United States is third, with £95,972; Germany fourth, £92,134; Egypt, £68,335; France, £57,090; and Italy, £49,743. Imports from Russia amounted to £11,800.

Trade between Palestine and Syria is increasing. During the whole of 1923 the imports from Syria amounted to £282,075. During the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1923, they amounted to £254,895. This is due principally to the shortage of cereals from Trans-Jordan.

Exports from Palestine during the third quarter of 1923 were valued at £411,552, as compared with £269,894 during the same period of 1922. Egypt heads the list of countries importing from Palestine, with a total of £191,823, of which £108,795 represented food and drink (grain and wine), and £24,278 manufactured goods. The United States imported goods to a value of £58,950. France is third

# Classified Advertisements

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FOR SALE—Large lot, 100 ft. by 100 ft., in the heart of the city, near the harbor, with a good view of the water. The lot is well situated for a business or residential building. For further information, apply to the Real Estate Office, 100 Main St., Boston, Mass.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## An Outright Word for Fiction

I HAVE a friend who is a librarian and an excellent one. He has a lofty vision of his responsibilities and opportunities. He looks upon his library as an educational institution and a community center. He is doing great work. I find just one flaw in his professional creed: he has a low opinion of the place of fiction in literature.

It seems curious to me, but more than one librarian and teacher has told me things that lead me to believe that books of non-fiction—biography, history, travel, criticism, philosophy, and the like—hold a higher place in their regard than fiction. They are proud that in some instances they have lured readers away from novels and introduced them to what they term more substantial literature.

I cannot agree with them in this attitude. For while I would not underestimate the cultural value of thoughtful and informational books of non-fiction, I feel no shame in confessing that, when I have my choice, I read essays and novels. From the essays I believe I gain the greater amount of intellectual fodder, provided they are really essays and not merely exhibitions of cleverness. But it is from the novel that I obtain not only the greatest amount of enjoyment but a more penetrating sort of stimulus.

Indiscriminate novel reading may well be considered an intellectual vice. Not so a preference for fiction of the first class. There is an art in fiction, an imaginative quality, and there are human elements, almost entirely lacking in works of non-fiction, which place it on a higher plane. A good novel is a work of art; non-fiction is more often carpentry. Good carpentry deserves honor, but fine art wins reverence.

To feed the imaginative faculties, I am convinced, is as important, from an educational point of view, as to furnish information. Except for the best plays and poems, which possess that same quality, the finest literature in our language is in the form of fiction. And novels do not necessarily lack substantiality. Certainly there is no more agreeable introduction to history and to the study of human society than through this medium.

I am distinctly of the opinion that it would be better if these guides and teachers of our youth should seek to lead young readers upward from crude and sensual fiction of the hour to those novels which have stood the test of time and criticism—and which are, incidentally, vastly more satisfying as entertainment—than to deny them all these delights with a barrier of "substantial" books from which reason has thrust all feeling. If I

were in the position of my friend the librarian I should be forever trying to lure my clients not from fiction to non-fiction, but from poor novels to good novels, to try to make them understand that in the standard novel there is not only as much enjoyment as in the flashy tale of the moment, but also the more lasting satisfaction which comes from reading good prose and from contemplating genuine art.

I have read a good many essays on reading, but I think I have never read one that seemed to me to treat adequately of the cultural value of fiction. Bacon and Lamb and Stevenson and Channing and many others have

so faint as to seem but an echo inside the brain. Within this picture that I seize and hold there is one moving figure—a boy on horseback. He is in canvas "chaps" and gray smock, and guides his bony, mottled little steed uncertainly. First they surmount a billow of land ahead, only to turn perplexedly and gallop over some rise to the left or right. When the rein falls idle on her neck the spotted bronco halts; she is purposeless and carefree.

Just as the lad's anxiety is growing into actual fear, over the top of the crest immediately before him rises a high-crowned straw sombrero, and under it a dusky face with teeth that flash the signal of a glad smile—then the whole figure of rider and horse appears and the enveloping silence

## In the Tuscan Olive Groves

AFTER the weeks of rain and lowering skies the wind has changed, the sky is a radiant translucent blue, and the December sun is turning the pointed pale leaves of the olives to silver as they tremble in the soft wind that passes through the groves.

We are in a world of blue and green and gray and silver, for the olives up here among the hills do not stand, as in the lowlands, among the vines, and with the bare plowed land between them where soon next year's corn will spring; they grow in grassy orchards, sometimes sloping gently,

shadow one of the more thrilling moments of the journey by saying:

"This time twenty-five hours where shall we be? Standing on the quay waiting for the mail car, going to—"

Saturday evening passed in a kind of wretched reaction and serious searching of heart as to how the whole of Sunday and Monday could possibly be got through. All packing was of course suspended on Sunday; the trunks gaped invitingly, and sometimes a toy would be surreptitiously inserted among the folds of garments, only to be discovered and ejected on the following day. On Sunday evening there was a touching and somewhat sentimental feeling in the air, stimulated by

## Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE term "law" is employed so frequently in connection with things that are variable and alterable that its true, basic sense of immutability and impartiality is sometimes not properly appreciated. Men think and talk much of the laws of disease, not recognizing that discord in man is not supported or enforced by law, any more than is discord in music. There is a law of harmony governing in music; there is not and cannot be a governing law of discord. Oftentimes we

hear of the laws of health and of hygiene. Examination shows them to be identical with the so-called laws of disease; for they are one and all predicated on the belief that matter is causative. These so-called laws of health engender fear quite as much as do the purported laws of sickness. The great and continual changes which have been made in opinions regarding these so-called laws have caused even their proponents and adherents to recognize, and in some instances to acknowledge, then as mere human opinions.

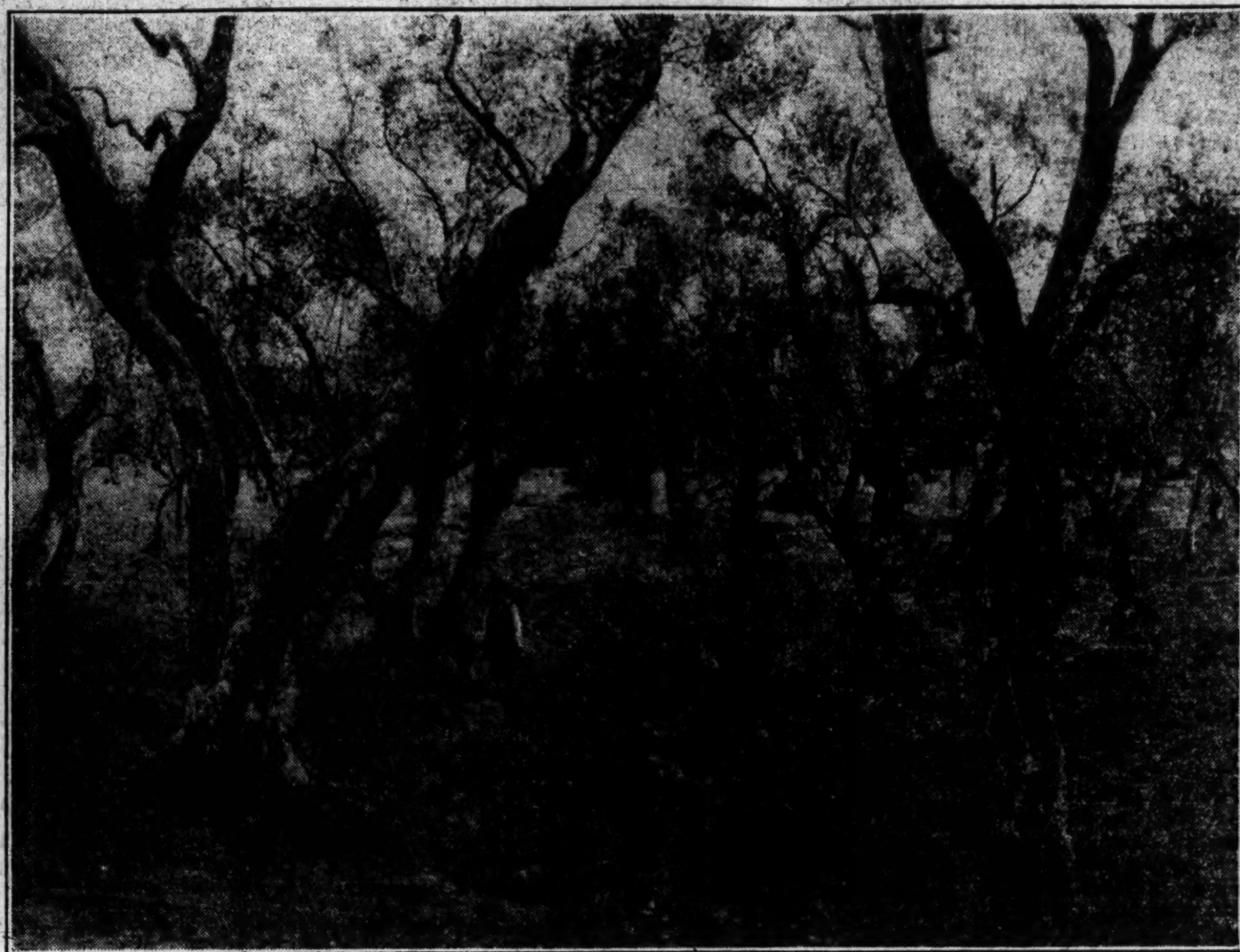
The true sense of law is that law is set or fixed; and this highest sense of law can apply only to God, "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning," and to God's creation. What, then, are these false laws of sickness and health, and the other so-called laws, which seem to govern and control men to such an extent that many think of themselves as helpless victims under them? They are only human beliefs or opinions, claiming to have the force and effect of law simply because they are generally accepted as true. On page 229 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy explains this clearly in the words: "By universal consent, mortal belief has constituted itself a law to bind mortals to sickness, sin, and death. This customary belief is misnamed material law, and the individual who upholds it is mistaken in theory and in practice." It is evident that that which seems to operate only because of the universal consent of mortals can be disproved, rendered inoperative, and nullified by and for those who scientifically dissent therefrom.

A visitor in a large penal institution was much impressed by the disciplinary system evolved and enforced by the prisoners. They made certain rules to govern their own conduct, and elected officers to enforce these rules.

The decisions of their court were generally accepted as binding and lawful; in fact, it was remarked that had the prisoners been as dutifully observant of the laws of the land, they would not have been in prison. The strenuous objections of some prisoners to the enforced decrees of their court were without avail. So long as they remained in prison they were subject to the prisoner-made laws, even though these laws had no legal standing or authority.

The smile of incredulity or of amused superiority may quickly give place to a meditative mood when it is pointed out that the phase of prison life just depicted has its exact counterpart in the experiences of mankind generally. The analogy is plain. If we liken the law of the land to God's law of perfection, harmony, and love; while the prison rules may be compared to the laws which mankind makes for its own government. The Bible is replete with specific promises of bountiful blessings, and of protection and exemption from trouble for those who observe, abide by, and yield obedience to God's laws alone. Voicing the demand and the promises of God, Moses said, "Ye shall serve the Lord your God, and he shall bless thy bread, and thy water; and I will take sickness away from the midst of thee."

All professing Christians agree that Christ Jesus taught and worked in harmony with and because of God's law in all that he said and did. Because God's law is as invariable as its divine Principle, it follows that sin and sickness, want and woe, discord and death, are not supported or enforced by law. Christ Jesus, in his law-abiding and law-proving work, overcame every untoward circumstance and condition, annulling every claim of evil that vaunted itself against the supremacy of God, good. In this connection, we should find occasion for great gratitude and an incentive to consecrated service in our Master's words, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." No one can truly believe on him without acknowledging God's law of life, harmony, and perfection as supreme and all-governing. Such an acknowledgment in thought, together with its consistent expression in one's actions, leads inevitably to the verification in some degree of Paul's words, "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."



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said splendid things about books and reading, memorable and quotable things, but not all of the things that might be said. I do not know that any of them has said anything more penetrating about this matter than George Brandes. His essay "On Reading" is thought-provoking. If it does not make you feel that you ought to read more books and read them more attentively, it is not the essay that is at fault.

But it handles the subject from the intellectual angle. There is a higher aspect of reading that most of the essayists seem to slight. Not that Brandes would have us read for information alone, though he stresses the importance of that. Reading, to him, is an essential part of education. He admits, however, that the exercise may be approached with less seriousness of purpose. "Books of pure entertainment," he says, "are by no means to be despised, so long as they do really amuse."

But even that does not seem to me to be quite the point. It is not clean-cut issue between amusement and improvement. There are some of us who find another sort of stimulus in reading. We read not merely to learn more about human character, but because reading seems to quicken those sentiments and emotions and ideals and aspirations that are character itself.

It is that sort of gift that fiction of the best type is to offer us. It touches human life more closely than any other form of literature, save possibly the drama; it gives us a more intimate contact with our fellows because it deals with the very ingredients of human history. We need not accept any one novelist's conception or interpretation; we must learn the art of selection and discrimination in order to get the best out of fiction and not be confused by its contradictions. But I, for one, am willing to stand by the assertion that fiction, taken as a whole, gives us more of truth and enlightenment, of intellectual nourishment and enjoyment, of elevation of thought, than any other class of general literature.

W. A. D.

## In the Land of Memory

Nearly always I may see it most clearly in the dusk before sunrise. The billowing plain is covered with a carpet of dull brown, figured with dots of duller green—and at the edge of the world in every direction are ragged purple mountains, strangely shaped and broken. Ah, the color of it all as the sun stirs, and the clearness—every cactus finger that points from earth on a neighboring billow crest is a sharp penciling upon the background of distant purple mountain sides. The vast silences are broken only by bounds that seem to accentuate silence—a rattling pebble, a crackling of dry stalks, a faint hoot that might be the far-off shout of a man or the snort of a steer, and at wide intervals a long drawn-out quavering cry answered by another,

is broken by a shrill musical cry, "A—qui! El grin—gito!" Side by side vaquero and boy trot their ponies, up and down the little hills in a direction that seems to the lad all wrong; now and then other riders with grinning friendly faces under their wide hat-brims pop up against the sky—and jocular unintelligible phrases are called out to the lad, whose carelessness on his first morning in the round-up camp has won them an hour's relief from the day's routine. "Burgess Johnson, in 'A—A' was saying."

## White Narcissi

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An insignificant bulb in a low green bowl, Set in the sunshine, on the window ledge;

A fibrous mass of roots that explore white pebbles, Grooping, seeking something from all that surrounds them;

Two slender spikes of green, unfolding, up-striving, Out from their brief, pent prison of darkness

Into the fullness of sunlight above them. Slowly, surely, triumphant, beauty unfolds—

White narcissi are blooming!

Frances Crosby Hamlet,

## On the Bridge

The mellow light of a December afternoon suffuses the sky near the horizon; here and there a little cloud, gold-edged, floats adrift. Above, are banked heavier clouds of gray, tinged with purple, but they are not as massive and immovable as they at first appear, for they break—leaving an occasional rift, through which gleam patches of a blue more vivid and intense than the rest of the sky. The sudden changes are dazzling to the eye. A flash of sun breaking through a cloud bank is as suddenly withdrawn, when a dark curtain of cloud falls over it.

sometimes steeply, over the hillside, and their boundaries marked by low walls of loosely piled gray stones.

Perhaps it is that persistence in those harmonies of green and silver which render the olive groves such peaceful places; such radiant places, too, for their foliage is so delicate that it casts no heavy shadows, but only a faint lace-like pattern, while, looking up through it, the sharply-cut leaves no more obscure the light than would a silver net.

The gathering of the olives takes place in November and December, when they are carefully picked by hand or the trees gently shaken so that only those really ripe may fall. But the most careful plan is that of picking direct into baskets, since dropping is apt to bruise the berries, which then yield a less perfect oil.

It is at this time that the olive groves on the hills awaken to a little activity, having been left almost deserted since the drastic pruning in the previous spring; but at this season they become centers of careful industry, the men, with oval-shaped baskets slung at their waists, mounting on ladders to gather the fruit, the women and children usually working on the ground to pick up every one that drops.

When gathered, the next step is to the frantojo or crushing house, where the oil is pressed. This is a picturesque process when carried out upon some old farm where the immemorial processes are still in use and not substituted by modern machinery. No one who has ever watched the working of the massive stone mill-wheel rotating in its great stone basin, with its cumbersome wooden mechanism, sometimes worked by the peasants themselves, sometimes by an ox or ass treading slowly round and round, is likely to forget it.

All over the world the Italian olive oil is celebrated, and the olives, with their capacity to grow, not only in the rich lowlands, but over the meager-soiled uplands, are among the treasures of the Italians, yielding rich harvests in return for little care, as they spread their silvery veil, almost like a mist upon the face of the earth, along the valleys and up the terraced hills.

## On Going Away

Our going away took place very properly on a Monday. The Saturday preceding it was a day of disturbance and unrest, when the ordinary order of things was suspended, and one was thrilled by the sight of the various large trunks standing about in the fireways of corridors and landings. It was on Saturday, or sometimes even on Friday, that we began to repeat a rhyme or chant used on these occasions. It was as follows:

"This time three days where shall we be? In the steamer going to —"

the long sunshine slanting in through the windows, my father's last sermon, the familiar hymns dedicated by custom to this occasion.

Things really began to happen in the morning. Our excitement was constantly being quelled by elders, who walked about with furrowed brows and attempted to keep calm. Servants were engaged upon unfamiliar jobs, and we took our meals with our loins girded, noting an absence of familiar table furniture. Various humble dependents came to the house to be paid, and as we spoke to them of our imminent departure we were filled, I know not why, with a sense of pathos. We felt sorry for them, that they should thus be looking on us for the last time; and we had a strange thrilling sense of importance.

The moment when the first trunk was brought downstairs was generally the scene of a demonstration and, probably, of a reprimand; and it was at this time that agonizing secret discussions began as to how we should sit in the 'bus, who, if any, should go on the box, whether it would be a fine night, and if we should be allowed to stay up late on the steamer. Half an hour before the time of departure the hideous chill of apprehension arose as to what would happen if the 'bus did not come, and the account detailed to station himself on the road, scanning every vehicle, received one bitter disappointment after another. But at last it arrived, being greeted, according to ritual, with a quotation from an early story-book, "It comes, it rolls up to the door."

Now indeed we were in the very act and article of departure. One could have embraced the driver as he came to help down with the boxes. . . . And at last, every parcel being counted, and every child tightly clinging to some minor piece of luggage, the door was shut, with a bang, the wheels scraped the road, and we were off, hoping to pass on the road some of our acquaintances who were "not going away."

The next thrill on the pilgrimage was when, disembarking from the train and beginning to tramp through a succession of echoing boarded passages, we first caught sight of the legend in huge letters: "To the Steamer." I do not know why such notices should enter so deeply into one's sense of life, but so long as I live I shall remember the almost intolerable tremor of being with which I read these legends, and with what a sense of glorious fate I followed the pointing wooden hand with which they were punctuated. And then at last the gangway, and the deck of the steamer, and the lights shining from the companion-way, and the weird smell which made one clench one's teeth as one descended the stairs (for this was before the day of universal electric lights and fans), the finding of one's cabin and the depositing therein of one's small effects, the desire to be in every part of the ship at once lest one should miss anything, the glorious vibration of the foghorn's note in the pit of one's stomach when it announced our departure, and the moment at which one could say "We are off."

And then once more on deck, we

men, tightly buttoned up now, one's mother and sisters safely tucked away in their cabins whence good and reassuring news came of their estate, to walk up and down in the lee of the most interesting, fascinating, and all-powerful father in holiday mood, looking at the blinking lighthouse that seemed to come no nearer, until the wind began to bite and the eyes, in spite of all the efforts of the will, to close. To turn in was delayed as long as possible, for it meant the end of Going Away; there was but a bridge of sleep before one would enter into tomorrow with all its joys.—F. L. Young, in "Letters from Solitude."

## Snow

Last night a brooding cloud Of undecided mist Lay on the mountain pasture And the brooks were loud.

Now running waters lie Faint as far bells Under a soft white silence And the birds ask why.

—Raymond Holden.

## Great Syracusans

The shrine of the greatness of Syracuse is perhaps the Greek theater hewn out of the rocky soil of Neopoli, and open, through more than twenty centuries, to sun and wind which have weathered the old gray stone seats. In the solitude of a still remembered past, flowers are pushing their way up along the edges of the stone, and wild thyme makes all things fragrant. It was in this spot that Aeschylus saw his plays performed before critical splendor-loving audiences—Aeschylus, rebelling at the fact that man is bound to suffer in seeking freedom.

There Pindar read some of his odes, rejoicing in the powers of man, delighting in man's activity, his triumphs, his fame, and endeavoring to quicken in the audience the sense of human power; for Pindar's life was a stately pageant where honor and dignities abounded, and man could achieve lasting renown. Among the audiences of the fourth century B. C. sat Plato, . . . ever considering the soul, love, immortality, kinship with the divine; the thinker, acutely conscious of the transitory, centering his thoughts upon the idea of the eternal.

A hundred years after Plato, Theocritus was there among the Syracusans who had inherited the great memories. . . . the old discussions about the inexorable laws of fate, the beauty of the present world, and the problems of human happiness. What did he conclude regarding the great drama of mortal existence? What impressed his imagination and directed his genius to the writing of his idyls? For he too was a philosopher about life, writing not from idleness, nor indifference to problems, but from an artist's acquaintance with his birthplace where he had probably spent his boyhood before he went to Cos to study, and where he lived, it is supposed, about eight years before he departed to Egypt—Martha Hale Shackford, in "The North American Review."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

ALL indications, in the estimation of British political writers and experts, point to an almost immediate change in the leadership of their Government. His Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament, while apparently ignoring the portentous change deemed imminent, and the naïve reception given it by Premier Baldwin, might be read without arousing a suspicion in the thought of the casual listener that Labor, booted and alert, is already in the saddle. Thus, with dignity and without ostentation, do great governments proceed even while one party awaits, ascendant and victorious, and another accepts the edict of the people and prepares to seek enforced retirement.

But it is significant that the defeated Conservatives stopped on the threshold to proffer to the country, evidently as their peace offering, more generous measures of relief than they had seen fit previously to grant. What the result on the recent elections might have been had these tenders been seriously made a year ago, or even six months ago, it is impossible to say. At any rate, it is too late now. The die has been cast, and the vote of non-confidence in the Baldwin Government, moved at once by Ramsay MacDonald upon the completion of the formal ceremonies attending Parliament's opening, will surely carry. With its declaration Mr. MacDonald will assume the direction of affairs accorded to him by popular approval.

The shifting of authority means much more, apparently, than a repudiation of the protective tariff proposal put forward by Mr. Baldwin. It means more than temporal and material relief to England's millions of working people. It means more than the mere clothing of a dominant political party with brief authority, perhaps with a mental reservation to again overthrow and overturn when the popular mood dictates. Ramsay MacDonald has more than once made it clear that he and his colleagues are not entering upon some mere experimental adventure in politics. He scorns even the imputation that he is seeking to array Labor, as a class, against the mass of British citizenship. He is, significantly, laying a broad and deep foundation upon which he hopes to build a substantial superstructure representing, obviously not new, but the old and tried British policies. "At this moment," he says, "Great Britain stands toward continental Europe with no decisive or effective policy. It is time we had a change in that respect." Continuing, he uttered this significant warning:

From a political viewpoint, every day accumulates danger. The state of Europe is far nearer that of 1912 than anyone cares to think about—rival armies, rival nationalist policies, the expenditure of enormous sums of money, not on reconstruction but in preparing again for destruction; nations that were allies glaring across at each other in only semiconcealed hostility. That is the sort of thing requiring the whole-hearted banding together of the men and women of good will of all parties, to try to bring back the same, serious, solemn influence of this country so that a new leaf may be turned and new prospects opened.

Accepting as sincere and honest the sentiment thus courageously propounded, even the most intense partisan may well watch the transition from one leadership to another without misgivings. The whole world has awaited a return to this unselfishness, this constructiveness, this willingness to give and take. In these lies the hope of humanity's redemption from the entangling confusions that have confounded it in recent years. It marks the promised return to sanity and reconstruction.

AS THE Henry Ford snowball continues to grow, it attracts livelier and wider curiosity and speculation, both to its own expanding circumference and to the man who started to roll it. The value of the ball as expressed in the Ford Company's stock has just been estimated in Wall Street as \$840,000,000. Within a year it is expected to reach \$1,260,000,000.

Such phenomenal industrial success attained in the brief space of twenty years is bound to excite and stagger the imaginations of men. In former ages it would have resulted in the creator of such a fortune being surrounded with an atmosphere of myth and magic. He would have been looked upon as some sort of a superman, and would have become a hero of popular romance and story.

He would not have escaped some of the unpleasant experiences of being a hero. Fear and envy would have aimed their shafts at him. Working openly in the sight of all men in this more matter-of-fact age, Mr. Ford, using materials and methods with which everyone is familiar, has not been put in the mythological-hero class, but has aroused multitudinous questionings as to "How has he done it?" There have been times when fears, financial and political, have been felt by those who thought they might have reason to dread his power, but he has definitely set aside cause for apprehension on the part of politicians recently, and has so used his financial and industrial potentialities as to calm others who control great sums of money.

The effort to answer the question: "Why is Henry Ford?" is not only interesting, like the working out of an intricate puzzle, but it provides valuable study for students of contemporaneous life and, above all, for other industrialists who are troubled by the problems that he seems in large measure to have solved. It is a big subject, as the size of the Ford snowball clearly indicates. One phase of it is touched upon by a newspaper that says:

Suppose that the Ford snowball continues to grow! Already more economic power rests in his hand than has ever before been controlled by one man—yet no popular alarm seems to exist on that score! It is a curious phenomenon, of which much more may be heard later.

Two manifestations of this curious phenomenon are worthy of particular attention. One is that no popular

alarm has been aroused by the size of the Ford snowball, and the other is the absence of labor troubles in the Ford plants. The lack of fear or envy of Mr. Ford's fortune seems easily explained by the manner in which he uses it. He does not devote an appreciable part of his wealth to purely selfish, personal purposes. He indulges in no ostentatious or prideful display. He puts his great profits back into his business to make more machines that the people want and to employ more workers. In that way he is a public benefactor without doling out a dollar in charity or philanthropy.

As for Mr. Ford's relations with Labor, a clear explanation was given by the president of the switchmen's union, soon after Mr. Ford bought a railroad and while other bigger roads were struggling with the switchmen's strike. Said the leader of these workers: "The reason why there is no trouble on Ford's road is that he treats his men in such a way as to wages and working conditions that they don't need to bother about forming a union and they have nothing to strike about." Mr. Ford uses the same ideas and methods regarding employees in all his plants as he does on this railroad.

Right here is an immense amount of food for thought for other employers who dislike labor unions and have annoying and costly controversies with them. It might almost seem that the unions' complaints would be silenced if Mr. Ford's example were followed widely and intelligently enough.

WHAT Gen. Charles G. Dawes, chairman of the first committee of experts appointed by the Reparations Commission to consider the resources and capacity of Germany, looking to a solution of the reparations problem, said in Paris at its opening meeting, will find a ready response in many quarters of America. Of course, his speech was a "straight-from-the-shoulder talk," as the Berlin afternoon papers summed it up, because that is a characteristic of General Dawes, and one can hardly imagine that it should have been in any wise different on this occasion. But it was something far more than just this, for it was a statement, concise and unmistakable in its terms, of the course which thousands in the United States have felt for many months must be followed by their country, not alone to maintain its honor, but to help redeem Europe from its present almost hopeless state. Moreover, it expressed precisely the sentiment which the British Labor Party stands for in this direction and which it will undoubtedly translate into a national policy at the first opportunity.

It is true that General Dawes had to preface his remarks with the assertion that he could speak neither for the Government of the United States, nor the American people, but this in a sense strengthened his position. For he added, immediately, that he did speak as an individual, and it is as individuals that the great body of American citizens would be heard on this great issue. If politics, in one form or another, is standing in the way of a proper consideration of this subject, then there is nothing left for the people to do except to speak as individuals, and speak with such emphasis that their voice will be heard, and heeded.

As General Dawes outlined the American plan, it simply consists of a stabilization of German currency and a balancing of the German budget, because he takes the stand that it is impossible even to consider the question of Germany's capacity or ability to pay so long as she is in the utterly demoralized financial condition she is in at present. Hence, he urged, "Let us first help Germany to get well." In carrying out such a program, easy to outline but difficult to execute, General Dawes did not mince words in expressing his opinion of those who would exploit their pitiful personalities out of a common misfortune, that is, "the nationalistic demagogues of all countries." Such a problem as is before Europe and the world today can only be solved by a frank facing of the situation as it is. Any attempt to sidestep the issue is doomed to failure from the outset, and any hypocrisy associated with a pretended effort to solve it is worse than useless.

The speech appears to have made a favorable impression, which is matter for congratulation, because the start in such a case is always of great, if not supreme, importance. The member of the British delegation who declared that the experts "got off to a breezy start," expressed the sentiment picturesquely, but none the less adequately. It is to be hoped, and it may be expected, that this start will presage an eventful, and a successful, solution of the entire problem.

IT ALWAYS seems strange, when the matter is considered from an unbiased point of view, that with all the advance which has been made in the last few years along the lines of material comforts, so little has been accomplished toward the modernization of the prisons of the world. There has just been issued a report on "The Prison Problem from a Medical Angle," by Dr. William Lathrop Love, representing the Eighth District of New York and chairman of the State Senate Committee on Penal Institutions, which emphasizes some of the outstanding features of the prisons and the prison system in the Empire State that demand reform. "The word 'antediluvian' is the most expressive of the sanitary conditions," he writes at the outset, adding: "Sing Sing, Auburn, and Clinton reek with revulsion—their great gray walls reminiscent of a requiem for health and progress."

Dr. Love explains also that the greatest cause of moroseness or sulkiness of prisoners is the sense of injustice resulting from inequality of judicial sentences for the same offense, and he urges that "the object of imprisonment is to reform the offender, not to crush his manhood and his spirit—not to inculcate the idea that law differs

from justice." He further declares that, so far as he "gets the reaction" from the men he has met in the different prisons, they do not object to discipline, and they do not ask for "coddling," but they want an impartial enforcement—a fair deal. Moreover, he lays stress on the fact, with which all right-minded people will agree, that it is absolutely necessary to keep the prisons out of politics.

Dr. Love's proposed remedies for existing conditions are essentially sane and workable. It is to be expected, from the very nature of his report, that many of his recommendations should be medical in tendency, but a larger vision furnishes the real basis for his conclusions. "Lack of proper home training and the absence of church association are the greatest causative factors in the production of criminals," he urges, for example, adding: "The gospel of brotherhood and fair play is a common platform upon which all creeds and denominations can unite; . . . the best remedy for the insidious growth of religious intolerance and bigotry is the application of the Golden Rule." When, too, the Golden Rule is generally applied to prison conditions, the prison problem, which has withstood the cruder methods of attempted solution, will find itself practically solved.

TO THE oft-repeated assertion that there is nothing new under the sun comes the contradiction offered by the modern hotel as that institution is represented in the comfort-purveying hostelrys found in the United States and in some of the countries of the Old World. One does not have to look backward many years to realize the change that has taken place. He who is able to recall his experiences of a half-century ago in what were then the best appointed transient hotels of the larger cities of the country can best appreciate the provisions so generally made for his comfort today.

It is true, likewise, that in the smaller cities this same progress is apparent. The small-town hotel of a generation ago was not the most inviting place in the world. The two-dollar-a-day house, which commercial travelers and well-to-do tourists patronized, was a profit-making enterprise, despite what now seem the extremely low rates charged. Guest rooms were usually unheated except in extremely cold weather, and then only by crude wood-burning stoves. Fuel was inexpensive; rents were low; help of all kinds was plentiful and cheap, and the daily charge represented a fair margin of profit for "mine host."

The casual guest who finds all possible provision for his comfort made by the hotel of today probably takes little thought of the pains taken in his behalf. If he chances to be in one of the larger cities he finds himself ensconced in luxurious surroundings, where every reasonable need has been anticipated and due provision for it has been made. Looking backward, perhaps the thoughtful guest remembers a much earlier experience, and in doing so esteems it a privilege to avail himself of the newer and better things at his disposal. The older picture may come quite clearly to his memory. He recalls alighting at a dismal railway station on the outskirts of some mid-western city, from which he is transported in a swaying omnibus drawn by a pair of none too swift horses, unmindful of the impatient promptings of a driver perched aloft, and behind whom are arrayed the satchels and bags of the passengers. Arriving at the hotel after a tortuous, if not a hazardous, journey over frosty streets and obtruding crossings, the traveler enters the dusky office, which serves as reception room and gathering place for everybody in the town not otherwise employed. From the desk where he registers he can look through the dining-room door, where tables of assorted sizes await the ringing of the dinner or supper gong.

The discriminating commercial or uncommercial traveler does not look backward longingly or regretfully upon the picture. It holds nothing that he would recall or reconstruct. He finds in his present temporary environment at the hotel of his choice something much more to his liking. But he wonders, perhaps, if the youths of today will look back, from a vantage point a few decades in the future, upon what are now regarded as really sumptuous surroundings, and recall them as unendurable, if not as actually tawdry.

## Editorial Notes

IN THE interesting bidding contest between rival cities which sought the honor of acting as host to the forthcoming Democratic national convention, the prize was awarded to New York, its money tender reaching the comfortable figure of \$255,000. Not since the year 1868, when Horatio Seymour, a distinguished resident of New York State, was the nominee of the party, has a national Democratic convention been held in New York. It may not follow that state influences will dominate the coming convention, but the choice, following the apparent determination of state and city Democratic leaders to capture the convention prize, may be said to indicate the possibility that Tammany Hall, in recent years not a controlling factor in national politics, is hoping to reassert itself. The portent is not an auspicious one, however viewed.

It is peculiarly appropriate that the periodical Adventure should reproduce in full, in its issue dated Feb. 20 (on sale Jan. 20), the editorial which appeared in these columns, introducing the Monitor peace plan, because Arthur S. Hoffman, its editor, was one of the founders of the original American Legion in 1912. Mr. Hoffman, moreover, is known widely, through his "Looking Ahead for Democracy," as one of the most forceful writers on Americanization in the broadest sense of the word. The truest American adventure, anyhow, surely should include an earnest search after peace.

## Sunsets, Cities and Itineraries

By ROBERT LOWE HALL

Who has not diverted himself with plans for imaginary journeys? Pencil and paper are as good as broomsticks and magic carpets for flitting about over the five continents and the seven seas. Nothing is easier than going everywhere and seeing everything—before one leaves home.

Everybody knows that itineraries are fascinating. But, after setting sail, one always feels differently about the whole affair, and never follows the admirable scheme so carefully made. Free from all pretensions to plans, one may now begin to indulge one's little foibles. He who is bound hand and foot by an ironclad list of names and dates may not taste the real joys of travel, may not linger a while in charming places, dare not make sudden delightful dashes in wholly unforeseen directions.

But there is another restriction which would in itself prove that itineraries should be left at home. They prevent one from deciding at what hour one will arrive at places. This may mean missing some of the biggest experiences it is possible to have.

By and large, sunset is the best time to choose when you're merely guessing. Through two accidental arrivals I learned this, and have since followed the rule with excellent results. The sun-reddened spire of Strasbourg's cathedral rising exquisitely toward the glowing dome of the sky is a sight which, as one afterward meditates upon it, may well suggest the advisability of giving the preference to sunset if there is any doubt. For me, the matter was finally settled on the summer evening when I drove in a rickety old brougham through the quiet streets lined with those shadowy arcades which make Bologna so strangely unlike all other cities. My mind was made up even before I reached the old hotel and its courtyard filled with the hushed languor of early twilight.

Of course, a guess as to the best hour for arrival may be wrong, or trains may be late. But always, with enough nimbleness of wit, one may take the law into one's own hands. If the train is late, and there is likelihood that it will reach Venice after sunset, one can gather together one's belongings and descend at Verona, waiting there till an afternoon when the train comes through on time.

Consider what it would be, what a precious thing missed, arriving for the first time in Paris at daybreak on a bleak winter morning of rain and gray dampness. If you already know and love Paris, you can easily forgive the dreary déshabillé of such an hour. But, think of spending your first hour of Paris, not in ecstasy, but in bad weather! That first sight of Paris can only happen once. See that you get there at about noon of a fine, sunny day, and you will add to your life an experience of such loveliness as scarcely anything else ever can surpass—except seeing Venice for the first time at sunset of a summer evening.

Night is the time for London. A foggy afternoon will do almost as well, but night is really better. If there is mist, or a gentle rain, you are fortunate. Have an umbrella with you, and, without waiting to unpack, go for a walk through Charing Cross, and Pall Mall, and past the Abbey. London is the daughter of mist and fog. Her somber majesty is most apparent when she is encompassed with magnificent gloom. In sunshine she is as forlorn as a mermaid in the Sahara.

Getting to Capri on a moonless night is another thing altogether. There is romance in that, and the wonder of fabulous adventures in legendary chronicles. The steamer from Naples anchors offshore. You descend a shaky ladder into one of the innumerable tiny boats across on small, dark waves. There is soft clamor of voices; there are little lights like will-o'-the-wisps on the water and along the shore. By and by you land amidst great palaver, and, presently, ascend mysterious dark cliffs to a place which you are vaguely aware is very "high up." You feel indefinite allurements. You are sure that, in the morning, you will see a place such as you have never imagined. Your prescience is correct. You wake to beauty, the description of which I, at least, lack hardihood to attempt. I am only undertaking to say that you ought to arrive mysteriously, at night, without realizing how you got there; if you do that, you are at liberty to call it lotus-land if you like.

But all this is by way of leading up to the really important matter. Though for excellent reasons you must follow an itinerary scrupulously on other occasions, there is one place where you must, at any cost, disregard it utterly. Be warned. Be advised. Without heeding the derangements and changes involved, clear the way to Venice at sunset. He who has had that may have mischance elsewhere—may even fail of Florence at twilight—but he will have entered Venice at the hour when sunset red and gold are upon her palaces and lagoons, will have been for a moment what great poets are. "Earth hath not any sight to show more fair" than Venice when the sun is going down.

## Wanted: A Government

PUNCH, reviewing Great Britain's political deadlock, is concerned lest no one be found willing to assume the Government of the Nation. It suggests that, in the event of the failure of any party to hold office, the country be placed in the hands "of the six or seven Independent Members of Parliament, the only party in the House with a non-controversial policy. Should these fail," declares Punch, "the outlook would be black indeed. Can nothing be done to avoid this? Is there no law in our Constitution to force someone to govern us? Or must we seek assistance abroad? Conceivably the feelings of one who, in spite of fiscal controversies which he does not understand, has done his honest best to thrust someone into power—conceive, I say, his feelings on reading some morning in the continental edition of the Daily Mail an announcement such as the following:

### SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, sensible middle-aged party to take charge of small island in North Sea; must have experience in governing. Well-appointed Houses of Parliament in good locality. Write, stating salaries required, and ref. . . . Opposition kept.

Is this sort of thing fair to the electorate?"

## Where China Is Making Progress

CHINA may be in political chaos, but "that education is booming is accepted by everyone," according to the China Weekly Review. Indicative of this educational progress is a popular movement, which has gained momentum in several cities, to teach the fundamentals of reading and writing to the common people. "Within two months," we are told in the Review, "from August to September, sixty classes in Nanking have been very satisfactorily conducted. More than 5000 persons have thus been educated. They can now read and write rather easily. It is expected that 20,000 persons will have the same ability to read and write at the end of the year."